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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography identifies 136 selected educational materials from Egypt published in 1978. The materials are drawn from Egyptian newspapers, journals, government publications, and university research reports. Entries are organized into 69 categories, including Arabic languages, basic education, child education, child psychology, curricula, dramatic education, educational activities, faculties and universities, international children's year, educational management, laws and legislation, population education, private education, religious education, sports education, technical education, textbooks, teachers, pupils, special education, scholarships, preparatory schools, school meals, school buildings, students, and women. (CK)

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ACADEMIC BOOKS
Problems

1. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Would the Central Agency for Academic Books Solve the Problem of Books? A University Issue", (Jihaz Al-Kutub al-Jami'iyyah, Hall Yahull Mushkilat Al-Kitab? Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 541, (March 1, 1978), pp. 48 - 49.

At the beginning of his article, the writer stated that the problem of academic books is aggravating from one year to another.

In an attempt to explore solutions for this problem, the writer interviewed the Head of the Central Agency for Academic Books and Educational Aids on the Agency's tasks and role in arranging for the printing of academic books according to a well designed plan and a definite schedule.

After reviewing statistics on the number of books published by the Agency since its inception, the writer described the approaches made by the Agency's Head with university professors in order to explain the facilities extended by the Agency and the advantages enjoyed if their books are to be printed and distributed by it.

The writer then reviewed the relations between the Central Agency and the Supreme Council for Universities and quoted the Agency's Head on the various steps involved in dealing with university professors from the time the text is delivered to the Agency until the book has been printed and distributed.

Concluding his interview, the Agency's Head described the Agency's task in assisting university students to procure academic books promptly and at reasonable prices.

AL-AZHAR INSTITUTES

2. Fayed, Abdul Hamed, "The Magic Wand at Al-Azhar Institutes", (Al-'Asa Al-Sihriah Fil-Ma'ahid Al-Azhariah), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8775 (Jan 6, 1978), p. 9.

The writer starts his article with demonstrating that the result of hasty work at Al-Azhar Institutes was a lot of mistakes, giving as evidence the mistakes which appeared upon the enforcement of Al-Azhar Law in 1961. Then he talks about the contest set by Al-Azhar Institutes Department for the revision of the set books in its institutes, pointing out the hasty steps taken when preparing this contest and implementing its results and the effect thereof on the printing, publication and use of the set books during the following year, and how they were incompatible with the purpose aimed at, thus adversely affecting the future of the students of Al-Azhar Institutes and the religious education.

Educational Scale

3. 'Isa, 'Abdul 'Aziz Mohamed, "On the Educational Scale in Al-Azhar Institutes - An Historic Expose and A Suggestion", (Hawla Al-Sullam Al-Ta'limi Bi-Ma'ahid Al-Azhar - 'Ard Tarikhi Wa-Iqtirah), Cairo, National Council for Education, Al-Azhar Education Branch, 1978, p. 27.

The study starts with a historic expose of the development of the educational scale at Al-Azhar religious institutes - the position of these institutes before and after the promulgation of law No. 103 for the year 1961, the subjects that were taught and the extent of attention paid to the subjects of religion and the memorization of the Quraan and the objectives thereof. Then it goes on to describe the position of these institutes after the promulgation of law No. 49 for the year 1967, pointing out what has been done in the way of reducing the period of study in the preparatory and secondary education stages and the hardships that Al-Azhar students face as a result of the double curricula and excessive subjects, reviewing the size of these curricula and what the shortening of the period of study could lead to in the way of non-realization of the objectives that Al-Azhar is aiming at. Finally the writer suggests the shape that the educational scale at Al-Azhar may take, explaining the scientific and religious contents of the curricula in its institutes ... and describing the extent of the realization of the set objectives through this suggestion and the importance of fostering the relationship between these curricula with their contents and the time

necessary for their absorption. The writer then gives some solutions through which can be faced the obstacles that obstruct the way of the implementation of his suggestion. He also talks about the incentives that can compensate Al-Azhar students for the longer period of their study aand equalling them with their colleagues in the general education schools.

School Books

4. Al-Nimr, Abdul Mun'im, "Revision of All Teaching Books at Al-Azhar", (I'adat Al-Nazar Fi Gami' Al-Kutub Al-Dirasia Bil-Azhar), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7981, (Jan. 19, 1979), p. 3.

The writer starts his article with detailing the criticism that has been made of the books taught at Al-Azhar Institutes and the books published on the market. Then the talks about the present position as regards to the teaching books and underlines the importance of revising them and the fact that they should go in line with the mentality of the students and modern information. He explains the responsibility of Al-Azhar, the universities, the mass media and the Ministry of Education in this field. Then he describes the efforts exerted by Al-Azhar to finish preparing the new books before the new academic year starts. Then he points out the necessity of the exercise of religious control over the religious books published by publishers and distributed among the youth without control.

5. Al-Nimr, Abdul Mun'im, "The Door is Open to Anyone Who wishes to Participate in the New Books Project", (Al-Bab Maftuh Li-Kull Man Urid Al-Isham Fi-Mashru' Al-Kutub Al-Gadidah), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No.7978, (Jan. 20, 1979), p. 5.

At the beginning of his article, the writer demonstrates the effect of his decision to revise the teaching books at Al-Azhar on the circles interested in education and religious education. He indicates the role of this decision in the drawing up of a plan to purge these books of superstitions and rewrite them. He then explains the reasons that called for this revision of the teaching books at Al-Azhar emphasising the fact that the

terms used in these books are no longer in use, giving some examples of such terms and pointing out that they are above the understanding of the students and teachers. He also talks about the obsolescence of some of these books, enumerates the difficulties facing the process of rewriting these books, pointing out the means of overcoming them. In the end, the writer specifies the categories capable of participating in the process of development.

ARABIC LANGUAGE
Development of

6. Madkur, Ibrahim, "Is the Arab Language Declining?", (Hal Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah Fi Tadahwur?), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 8033, Cairo, (March 15, 1978), p. 9.

This subject deals with reviewing the discussions and questions raised at the 44th conference of the Arabic Language Convention in Cairo on the role of the Convention in developing the Arabic language and the extent of success it has achieved in implementing the recommendations and suggestions adopted every year in this connection. Then it goes on to define the role of the home, the school and the information media, and the duty of each towards our national language. It then talks about the large numbers of students in classes, the pupil's connection to the Arabic language, the percentage of the Arabic language lessons to the other subjects and the methods of teaching.

The subject then points out the steps that the Convention will take in future to make its decisions binding so that the implementation thereof by those responsible for the affairs of the language may be secured.

Teaching of

7. Mahmoud, Hafez, "The Arabic Language Case" (Qadiat Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiah), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8823, Cairo, (Feb. 23, 1978), p. 9.

This article deals with two cases: the first concerning the use of the Arabic language in broadcasting and the press, describing the level it should be on and the method that should be adopted to serve both the ordinary reader or listener and the specialized, cultured reader or listener . The writer describes in this context some of the slips and defects of some writings in the press in broadcasting suggesting the ideal method that should be followed to raise the standard of the language, taking into consideration that languages are like other living things - they grow and develop.

The writer then goes on to the other case: the case of weak linguistic standard of this generation, talking about the language curricula, the method of teaching, the wide gap between grammar and its application, and between the many derivetives introduced to original grammer by those who set the curricula and the publishers awareness thereof. The writer then gives his opinion as to what the responsible officials should do in respect of reading lessons, grammer lessons, the practical practice of the language and the introduction of modern methods thereto.

Teaching Methods

8. Radwan, Mohamed Mahmoud, "Inclination to and Interest in Learning Arabic", (Al-Mayl Wal-Ihtimam fi Ta'leem Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyyah), "Al-Raid", Teacher's Magazine, 23rd year, Issue No. 1, (March 1978), pp. 10 - 11.

After saying that in all educational endeavours, one should have a clear aim before him, the writer explained why pupils hate language lessons, saying that the language in its classical form is far away from practical life, teaching methods are inadequate and vocabulary is difficult.

He went on to describe the general characteristics of pupils in the early stages of education, emphasizing the need for taking these characteristics into consideration at the time of selecting the academic material to be offered to the child. Here, he explained the impact of the active and effective mental trend (i.e. the principle of self activity) on the educational process, showing how such trend may be created in the child and exploited in language training.

He then described an experiment conducted by some educators to determine the value of self activity and indoctrination in the teaching of some geometrical definitions, then explained the results of this experiment and its impact on language teaching and on the training on grammer.

Dealing with the drives which generate pupils' interests and inclinations, the writer pointed to the need for using a system of training whereby the language is learnt through use. In this connection, he reviewed the various methods employed by teachers, mentioning in particular flash cards and other devices used to train pupils on expression, reading and writing.

Concluding his article, the writer emphasized that teachers in the early stage of education should exert an effort to discover the pupil's inclinations, indicating the importance of this step in determining the teaching methods and the learning process.

BASIC EDUCATION

9. Muslih, Ahmed Hassan, "An Opinion on Basic Education", (Ra'y Fil-Ta'leem Al-Asasi), "Al-Ra'id", (Teacher's Magazine), 23rd Year, Issue No. 1, Cairo, (Jan. 1978), p. 20.

The article starts with an introduction highlighting the reasons for the failure of rural and modern preparatory schools and the fact that they have not achieved the objectives of their establishment. Then it explains the means that would help in the success of the basic education experiment, stressing upon the importance of providing the school with sufficient funds and pointing out the means of expenditure, the importance of making available the tools and equipment necessary for the students' work in these schools, the importance of giving attention to the students' attendance and absence - pointing out the means that can be adopted by the school to encourage students to attend - and the importance of giving attention to observing the percentage of attendance and absence and its effect. The writer then discusses the importance of incentives to be offered to the teachers at the basic education schools who succeed in achieving the objectives, pointing out the means

of appraising their work in this field and the effect such incentives will have on the development and encouragement of this type of education.

10. El-Qusi, 'Abdul 'Aziz, "Basic Education; History of this Expression", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Asasi fi Tarikh hazihi Al-'Ibarah), "Al-Ra'id" Teachers' Magazine, 23rd Year, Issue No. 1, (March 1978), pp. 4 -5 .

At the beginning of his article, the writer reviewed the experiments undertaken in Egypt in the field of basic education, mentioning specifically the experiments of Manayel School, Munshat Al-Qanatir School, Teachers' School in Bahr Al-'Arab and the practical preparatory schools.

Dealing with basic education, he recalled the role played in the 1930's by Mahatma Gaudhi and his collaborators in this respect, mentioning the views of those who supported basic education and who opposed it.

The writer went on to describe the UNESCO's role in this field and highlighted the efforts exerted by the Egyptian Delegation to the UNESCO's General Conference of 1948 in discussing and clarifying the concept of basic education until the Center for Basic Education in Sirs Liyyan was established. He described the Center's aims and activities in the Arab region, following which he described the efforts deployed in this field by Spain, and Italy.

In conclusion, he reviewed the recommendations adopted in this respect by the Arab States Ministers of Education and Economic Planning in their meeting in Dubai between November 7 and 16, 1977.

11. Hussein, Mansour, "Concept of Basic Education as I Visualize it", (Mafhoum Al-Ta'leem Al-Asasi kama Atasawwaruhu), "Al-Ra'id", (Teachers' Magazine), 23rd Year, Issue No. 1, (March 1978), pp. 6 - 9.

As an introduction to his article, the writer described the features characterizing our contemporary world and indicated the plans and aims of socio-economic development in the various countries.

Dealing with the concept of development in the field of education, the writer said that a new strategy for education should be devised giving prime importance to quality education. This, in the opinion of the writer, would have a great impact on the overall development of education.

The writer went on to say it is vital to find ways and means whereby education would be linked to employment opportunities, both of which are inter-complimentary factors.

Reviewing the passive aspects of the present system of education, the writer mentioned in particular the insufficiency of the years of compulsory education, the emphasis on acquiring theoretical information and the division of the secondary stage into general and technical.

After discussing some of the comments made on these passive aspects, the writer concluded that the solution lies in the adoption of the system of basic education which, in his opinion, would put an end to all passive aspects in our present system of education and would link education to employment and knowledge to life.

After pointing to some problems which may emerge as a result of the adoption of this type of education, the writer pointed to the manner in which these problems could be dealt with.

Concluding his article, he explained the broadlines and gneral bases for applying this system of education and emphasized the teacher's role in insuring the success of the experiment if and when it is put into effect.

12. Qutb, Youssef Salah El-Din, "Basic Education", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Asasi), "Al-Tarbiyah Magazine", 30th Year, Issue No. 2, Cairo, (March 1978), pp. 1 - 5.

This subject reviews the present trend in Egypt towards basic education as an introduction to the development of programs of the general education stage which precedes the stages of specialization and vocational training with its academic, technical and practical training types. The writer then gives a resume of some of the surrounding conditions and trends of thought in which emerged, during the past few years, the idea of basic education to remedy the defects of education and develop its programs.

Then the writer talks about the bases and principles upon which basic education is based and explains the role of teachers, planners, administrators and inspectors in the experimental process. Then he talks about the concept of basic education and its relationship with the methods of regular education and reviews the new trends of educational thought in this type of education. He reviews the aspects of difference between it and the education prevailing in the primary and preparatory schools. Then he deals with the positive aspects in the basic educational experiment in some schools in the various governorates. He also talks about some of the problems faced in the implementation process and how they were solved.

Then the writer talks about the teacher for this type of education, pointing out the importance of preparing and training him and referring to his role in making this experiment a success.

13. Hussein, Mansour, "Basic Education; Concepts, Principles and Applications", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Asasi; Mafahimuhu, Mabadiuhu, Tatbiqatuhu), by Mansour Hussein and Youssef Khalil Youssef, Cairo, Gharib Bookshop, 1978, 78 pages.

This book falls into four chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with the concept of basic education and gives a background of its history and earlier experiments undertaken in Egypt. It also reviews the new trends which have influenced the modern concept of basic education, explains its aims and the basic principles on which this concept rests.

In Chapter 2, three formulae for basic education in Egypt are proposed in the light of the recommendations adopted by international conferences. For each formula, an educational plan is proposed which includes, inter alia, the shape to be taken by school buildings and the training provided for teachers in preparation for this type of education.

The Third Chapter deals with the 9 - Year basic education formula which was approved for experimentation by the Ministry of Education. The authors described the teaching plans and school subjects introduced pursuant to this formula as well as the type of teachers required and the method of evaluations set for determining the feasibility of this formula.

The fourth and last chapter reviews some formulae of basic education in developing countries for the sake of benefiting from the previous experience of other countries.

14. A.R.E. Ministry of Education, Office of the Mathematics Adviser, "Linking the Subjects of Mathematics and Science with the Practical Aspects in the Tactical Practical Field", (Al-Rabt Bayn Mawad Al-Riyadiyat Wal-'Ulum Wal-Gawanib Al-'Amaliah Fil-Magal Al-'Amali Al-Taktiki), Cairo, 1978, 4 pages typewritten.

The document deals with the development of education in the academic year 1976/77 describing the role of this development in linking the subjects of mathematics and science with the practical aspects in the technical practical field. It then describes the objectives of the project of establishing the basic education school and the date it started working, and explains the characteristics of basic education, describing its objectives and term of study. It also reviews the number of schools where the experiment will be carried out tand the practical training study plan for the primary and preparatory basic education stages. The document comprises the curricula which will be taught at the basic education schools in the preparatory stage.

It then talks about the importance of preparing the school book for this type of education and the equipment necessary for teaching the practical subjects.

Finally the document explains the methods of follow-up and evaluation necessary for the realization of the objectives of these schools.

Applications

15. Mehrez, Zeinab Mahmoud, "Examples of Basic Education Applications in Egypt", (Amthilah min Tatbiqaat Al-Ta'leem Al-Asasi fi Misr), Cairo, Educational Documentation and Information Agency, National Council for Educational Research, 1978, 25 pages.

Following a description of Egypt's experimentation and experience dealing with the various features of basic education, the writer focussed her attention on the experience pertaining to the fields of educational policies and aims, systems, curricula in general education schools, educational activities, teaching methods and school buildings.

Commenting on the success or failure of these experiments and facets of experience, the writer explained the modern trends of education adopted by Egypt and falling within the realm of basic education. She cited the example of the 8- Year Nasr City School, the vocational studies offered to pupils completing their primary education and the recent reforms introduced in curricula.

Concluding her paper, the writer dealt with the attempts at reviving general educational schools engaged in practical fields of study.

Recommendations

16. Recommendations for Basic Education, "Report of the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology; Fifth Session, October 1977 - July 1978 ", Cairo, Specialized Councils, 1978, pp. 48 - 55.

As its outset, the Report explained the reasons justifying the call for basic education as a new type of educational system. After defining the concept of basic education and explaining the aims to be achieved through it, the Report reviewed the modern trends of education which call for closer relation between education and training and for maintaining open access between education and the environment.

It then reviewed the recommendations adopted by the National Council of Education in the light of the Committees' discussions and described the principal characteristics of basic education. These recommendations fall into two categories, general and special. The latter deals with teaching plans and the open-day system which provides the school with the opportunity of having open association with the surrounding community.

The Report further reviewed the Council's recommendations on the fields of sciences and technical and technological subjects, then reviewed the recommendations dealing with the educational methods whereby the principal features of basic education may be realized. Characteristic of basic education are its realistic approach, practicability and applicability.

Recommendations on the training of basic education teachers and on the required supervisors and their qualifications are also contained in the Report.

In conclusion, the Report mentioned the specifications of school buildings pursuant to this new system of basic education and reviewed the pertinent recommendations adopted by the Council.

Trends

17. Sultan, Ali, "New Trends in Education in the Primary and Preparatory Stages", (Ittigahat Gadida Lil-Ta'leem Fil-Marhalatayn Al-Ibtida'ia Wal-I'dadia), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th Year, Issue No. 8794, (Jan. 25, 1978), p. 6.

The subject deals with the discussions which took place at the National Council of Education and Scientific Research about the means of developing basic education in the light of the memorandum prepared by the General Education Branch of the Council and the request made for [illegible]

request made for providing pupils in the primary and preparatory stages with the basic and information necessary for practical life, the consolidation of religious and moral education, the basics for an enlightened citizen, the open-door policy in education techniques, broadening the field before the pupils to choose the practical activities desired, adopting the open-day system, tying education with work and expansion in applied and practical training. It also deals with what the memorandum stated regarding providing pupils with opportunities for movement within the environment.

BASIC EDUCATION TEACHERS
Training of

18. Ezzeddine, Youssef, "A Training Program for the Leaders of Basic Education", (Birnamig Tadribi Li-Qiyadat Al-Ta'leem Al-Asasi), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th Year, Issue No. 8790 Cairo, (Jan. 21, 1978), p.6.

The subject starts with statistics of the number of pupils in the primary and prepartory schools in the governorates taking part in the application of the basic education experiment in 1978. Then the writer talks about the training program for the education leaders who will supervise the application of the experiment from among the members of the Basic Education Committees and head-masters of the primary schools affiliated to tTeachers' Training Institutes. Then he reviews the lectures given in the program and the discussions that took place between the lecturers and the leaders regarding the experiment, its period, method, the extent of the possibility of generalizing it and the future vision of the schools of this education in 1982 and the bodies participating in the experiment. The subject also points out some of the queries and problems that were raised and the suggestions made for facing them.

CHILD CULTURE

19. Sidqi, Mohamed, "Recommendations of Interest to 15 million Egyptian Children", (Tawsiat Tahum 15 milyon Tifl Misri), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th Year, Issue No. 8806, Cairo, (February 6, 1978), p. 8.

This subject deals with the recommendations of the Child Culture seminar held by the Child Culture Committee of the Higher Council of Arts and Literature on Feb 1, 1978, highlighting the role of the ministries concerned with its implementation.

The writer talks here about the children's books, culture clubs, educational toys and the means of and supervision over their production. Then he goes on to talk about the recommendations regarding child care from the social point of view and the role of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Then he mentions the importance of kindergartens and the Ministry of Education's care of the child from the educational and behavioural points of view. Regarding the Ministry of Information's role, recommendations were made as regards the T.V. and broadcasting programs for children, culture theatre for them and the budget required for the establishment of a model national theatre for children. He points out the roles of the Higher Council for Children and the Higher Institute of Dramatic Arts in contributing thereto, besides the Dramatic Education Department of the Ministry of Education.

Finally, the writer reviews the art assessment programs for the primary and preparatory education stages dealt with in the recommendations.

CHILD EDUCATION

20. Mahmoud, Hafez, "What Have We Prepared for the Child's Year? ", (Maza A'dadna Li-'Am Al-Tufulah?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25 th Year, Issue No. 8771, (Jan 2, 1978), p. 5.

The article starts with an introduction that traced the emergence of the idea of the child's year, explaining the mistakes which appeared in the implementation of the woman's year so that they may not be repeated in the child's year. Then he compares between the circumstances of the child's life in Egypt in ancient and modern times, talking about the statutes of child nursing, social care and equal opportunities. Then he talks about the importance of multiplying children's homes to go in line with the number of working mothers, pointing out the necessity of making available the specialized children's nurses and noutlining the means of preparing them for this task. Then he talks about the importance

of the provision of children's libraries, describing the method of establishing them and the most important subjects that they should contain. He then explains the importance of holding a conference for those specialized in all the fields of childhood mentioned in the article, outlining the task of this conference. The article concludes by reviewing the role of the Ministry of Education in preparing for the year of international childhood.

Problems of

21. 'Abdul Fattah, Kamilia, "The Egyptian Child ---- Unhappy", (Al-Tifl Al-Masri ---- Ghair Sa'id), Institute for the Study of Childhood at 'Ain Shams University, "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25 th Year, Issue No. 8801, Cairo, (Feb.1, 1978), p. 8.

The author starts with a talk on the objectives of establishing the Childhood Institute at 'Ain Shams University and the studies and researches it intends to undertake which deal with the life, character and problems of the Egyptian child . The writer then talks about the directive and welfare programs this child is deprived of and the pre-school stage and the behavioural habits he should acquire. She then deals with the problem of kindergartens and the lack of specialists to take care of the child . Then, she goes on to talk about the baby-sitters project from among the students of 'Ain Shams University, to benefit from their leisure-time and the studies they get at the Institute to prepare them for this occupation.

The writer also talks about the intelligence and characteristics of the Egyptian child and the necessity of exploiting and benefiting therefrom. In the end, she talks about the psychotherapeutic section of the above institute and the services it affords.

Punishment By Beating

22. Shahin, Mayy, "Beating is Forbidden", (Al-Darb Mamnu'), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th Year, Issue No. 7994 , (Jan. 29, 1978), p. 12.

The article starts with an introduction in which the writer talks about beating children as a means of punishment, describing what should be followed in this respect and the parents and teachers stand in respect of beating. She compares between the European method of beating children and the cruelty of the Egyptians when they resort to beating as a means of punishment. As proof of this, she relates two incidents in the first of which one of the parents used beating as a means of punishment and in the second one of the teachers used the same means with his pupils, pointing out the extent of fierceness and cruelty shown by both and the effect of this method on the psychology of the child and his attitude towards the school and education and the change in the method of his life. Then she reviews the laws that prohibit beating at schools, describing the effect of observing the application of these laws on the education of the children. In the end she describes the importance of observing modern educational methods at home and in the school.

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

23. Mahrous, Rif'aat, "Development of Child's Creative Thinking", (Tanmiyat Al-Tafkeer Al-Ibtikari lada Al-Tifl), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th Year, Issue No. 8022, (March 2, 1978), p. 6.

Reporting on the Childhood Conference, held at 'Ain Shams University, the writer reviewed several papers presented on the ways and means for developing the child's creative thinking, the principles for the child's social care and the methods whereby kindergarten schools may be developed.

He also reviewed the Conference's resolutions on the development of the system of examinations in schools in such a manner as to encourage creativeness and on the need for developing the legislations governing mother and child care so as to accommodate their needs.

After drawing a comparison between an intelligent and a creative child, the writer indicated the teacher's duty in enhancing the pupil's imagination and in endeavouring to develop and direct such imagination.

Following a review of some of the papers discussed at the Conference on the studying habits of pupils, he pointed to the need for provision, by the State, of such services as to enable the working mother to play her true role. He insisted on providing educators working with children with a specialized training. Leaders should be encouraged to volunteer in working with children, he said.

In conclusion, the wirter mentioned the requirements for developing kindergarten and child care schools in Egypt.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

24. 'Allam, Amal, "What About Children's Books?", (Maza 'An Kutub Al-Atfal ?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 104 th Year, Issue No. 33327 , (March 10, 1978), p. 11.

The article starts with an introduction outlining the extent of attention the developed countries pay to care for the children's literature and arts. Then, it explains the efforts exerted by the State in caring for this literature, the extent of its shortcomings and the effect thereof on the spread of foreign children's books in Egypt. The writer explains the danger arising from this and the effect it has on the mentality and education of the Egyptian child. Then she outlines the importance of paying attention to children's religious books and the importance of their being based on the Glorious Quran. At the end, she points out the importance of drawings in children's books and what should be followed in this respect. She also points out the importance of the authors and draftsment grouping together to produce complete books for children.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL EDUCATION
Constitution Legislations

25. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ...etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 60 of March 27, 1978 in Connection with the Amendment of Certain Provisions of Ministerial Resolution No. 53 of 1969 Constituting a Local Consultative Committee for General Education in the Governorates", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 1 Stencil page.

This Resolution consists of two Articles.

The first article provides for the amendment of Article 1 of Ministerial Resolution No. 53 of 1969 which indicates the Committee's functions and the Governor's powers in issuing the necessary resolutions for its constitution in his respective Governorate.

The article further mentioned the ex-officio members added to this Committee and explained the procedure for selecting represnetatives of the Local Council in the Governorate, the Parents Council and the Students Associations in secondary and technical schools to form this Committee.

Article 2, provides for the publication and implementation of this Resolution.

CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION
Experimentation, Training, Teachers

25. Greiss, Halim, "A New Experiment in the Field of Training, Training by Correspondence Program for One Full Year in Population and Environment Education", (Tagribah Gadidah fi Magal Al-Tadrib, Birnamig Al-Tadrib Bil-Muraslah Li-Muddat 'Am Kamil Fil-Tarbiah Al-Sukkaniah Wal-Bi'ah), Cairo, Ministry of Education 1978, 45 pp.

The subject starts with an introduction dealing with the origin of the idea of training by correspondence and the objective of this experiment. Then it lists the components of the program of training by correspondence in general. The writer then goes on to explain the contents of the program of training by correspondence in population and environment education, reviewing the general and special objectives of the program and the steps taken for the implementation thereof. It describes the method of work in the program and the roles of both the Egyptian and American sides, and explains the method adopted in appraising the scholars talking, in this respect, about the study tests, evaluation of the researches submitted, assessment of the standard of the scholars during the course, the tests set for the scholars at the beginning and the end of the course and the evaluation of the study program as a whole. At the end the document deals with an analysis of the theoretical and practical aspects of the course. Then follow three appendices: the first containing suggestions and recommendations; the second a list of the scholars, their qualifications and occupational data and the third a program of the course.

27. Al-Salhi, 'Aliya, "The Primary School Teacher... How Can We Raise his Standard?", (Mudarris Al-Ibtida'i ... Kayfa Nartafi' Bi-Mustawah?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th Year, Issue No. 8787, Cairo, (Jan 18, 1978), p. 9.

The subject starts with a review of the present method of training the teacher of the primary stage, underlining the importance of revising the curricula of the Teachers' Institutes and the objectives to be achieved to raise the standard of the graduates.

The writer then talks about basic education as a new experiment and the State's intention to extend the "obligation" age and the effect thereof on the revision of the present systems of preparing the first stage teacher.

The writer then reviews the specifications that should be met by the successful teacher and the cultural and vocational experiences he should be provided with through the development of curricula and their coping with the political and economic changes affecting the community.

The the writer indicates the importance of continued and integrated development in all practical educational aspects. She also talks of the extent of typing up the book to the curriculum and the teacher.

Secondary Schools

28. Ezzeddine, Youssef, "Specialized Faculty Experts Criticise the Method of Developing the Secondary School Stage Curricula", (Khubara' Al-Kulliyat Al-Mutakhassisah Yantaqiduna Uslub Tatwir Manahig Al-Marhalah Al-Thanawiah), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25 th Year, Issue No. 8818, Cairo, (Feb. 18, 1978), p. 6.

This subject reviews the discussions of the Council of the Ministry of Education's Under-Secretaries on the report, prepared by the Higher Council of Universities, regarding the opinion of the experts of the Faculties of Education, Engineering and Arts on the method of developing the secondary school stage curricula and the compatability of these curricula, as a transitory stage, to university education.

The subject reviews the contents of the report dealing with the principles suggested for the method of developing curricula, pointing out the mistakes made by the responsible officials in omission, linkage and serialization and the importance thereof for the standard of students in this stage.

The writer also reviews the points dealt with in the report regarding the scientific preparations, laboratories and the programs set for preparing the leaders required for the development of technical and comprehensive schools.

See also: 57

DEMOGRAPHIC EDUCATION

29. Greiss, Halim, "General Framework for Demographic Education", (Itaar 'Aamm Lil-Tarbiyah Al-Sukkaniyyah), by Halim Greiss and 'Adli Kamel, Family Planning and Population Agency, Ministry of Education, American Organization for International Development, Cairo, (1978), 143 pages, (Teacher's Series of Demographic and Environmental Education).

Following an introduction on the fields, concepts and behavioural aims of demographic education, the authors divided the text of their book into three parts.

Part 1 deals with the rapid growth and maldistribution of population in proportion to the geographic area.

The second part defines the general framework of this study, indicates the basic terms used in the science of population and demography and reviews the concepts and trends of the science of population and demography, population growth and family planning, size of family and standard of living, population and economy, demographic policy and programmes in Egypt and other countries and the impact of the demographic phenomenon on individuals and communities.

Part 3 is devoted by the authors to the practical aspects . Following a brief description of the concepts of the environmental system , the authors reviewed some suggestions regarding the concepts and fields of demographic and environmental education, They also dealt with the manner in which school subjects may be renewed through the injection of demographic topics and theories, mentioning examples of curricula which may be introduced in schools.

A brief description of field surveys, undertaken for demographic purposes, is given at the conclusion of this Part. A model survey is made of the population pressures in the over-crowded quarter of Bab Al-Shi'iriyyah in Cairo.

DRAMATIC EDUCATION

Seminars

30. Fathalla, Sanaa, "On the Child Theatre", (Hawla Masrah Al-Tifl), "Al-Akhbar" Newspaper, 26th Year, Issue No. 7971, Cairo, (Jan. 2, 1978), p. 10.

At the beginning of her article, the writer reviews the discussions held at the seminar organized by the Higher Council for Arts and Literature during the period from Dec 17 - 20, 1977, on the child theatre, describing the most important studies submitted to the seminar. Then she reviews the recommendations which the seminar adopted at the end of its work, concerning the importance of : establishing a council for child culture, a national center for the experts and those interested in child theatre, holding a seminar for the employees working in the childhood field, paying attention to writing for children, the necessity for the curricula of the Higher Institute for Dramatic Arts and the male and female teachers institutes paying attention to the child theatre, establishing a national theatre for children, appropriating part of the T.V. budget to the children's theatre, T.V. paying attention to children's plays, consolidating the budgets for the clubs and children's cultural centers, consolidating the Dramatic Education Department of the Ministry of Education and turning the music lesson in the primary and preparatory education stages into a lesson for artistic assessment.

ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

31. "Creation of a National Fund for Public Education", (Inshaa Sandouq Ahli Lil-Ta'leem Al-'Aamm), "Report of the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology", (Taqreer Al-Majlis Al-Qawmi Lil-Ta'leem Wal-Bahth Al-'Ilmi Wal-Teknolojia), Fifth Session, October 1977 - July 1978, Specialized Councils, Cairo, 1978, pp. 63 - 65.

This report deals with a recommendation adopted by the National Council for Education for the establishment of a National Fund for Public Education. It mentioned the justifications for the establishment of this Fund.

A review is then made of the proposed shape and aims of the Fund and the manner in which the Fund can take expedient measures to meet the urgent field expenditures of public education schools.

The report further deals with the expenditure outlets and other fields of financing to which the Funds earnings can be channelled. It explains the Fund's sources of revenue proposed in the Council's recommendation as well as the manner in which the Fund is organized and supervised.

32. Mustafa, Ahmed Fathi, "Estimation of Average Cost per Pupil in the Stages and Types of General Education", (Taqdeer Mutawassit Taklifat Al-Tilmeez Bi-Marahel Al-Ta'leem Al-'Aamm Wa-Anwa'ihi), "Al-Majallah Al-Arabiyyah Lil-Ma'lumaat", (Arabic Magazine for Information), 1st Year, Issue No. 2, 1978, pp. 147 - 162.

Following an introduction outlining the ideas contained in his article, the writer reviewed the definitions suggested for pupil's cost per educational stage and yield per stage.

He went on to mention the data required for estimating costs and determining yields, then indicated the pertinent data at hand.

After outlining the difficulties encountered in estimating the average cost per pupil in each stage of education, the writer enumerated the items of costs borne by the Ministry of Education,

mentioning in particular the current and periodical items and capital expenditures. He also mentioned those items which are borne by other governmental agencies in this respect.

The writer went on to point to the sources for obtaining basic data required for estimating the average total cost per pupil in one educational stage and the data necessary for estimating the average aggregate cost per graduate in each stage.

Concluding his article, the writer indicated the importance of giving due attention to cost and yield of a certain educational system when economics of education are studied.

Then followed a table indicating the estimated average cost per registered pupil in each educational stage in Egypt in the academic year 1975/76.

A bibliographical list is appended indicating the Arabic and foreign references consulted by the writer in the preparation of his article.

EDUCATION
Accomplishments

33. Dunia, Hamed, "Linking Education to Work --- From the Primary School", (Rabt Al-Ta'leem Bil-'Amal --- Min Al-Madrasah Al-Ibtida'iyah), "October" Magazine, 2nd Year, Issue No. 65, Cairo, (Jan 22, 1978), pp. 18 - 19.

The subject deals with the dialogue held with the Minister of Education on the educational projects and the main steps taken in connection with increasing the percentage of accommodation in the primary school stage as compared to the numbers that should be admitted, and the means of reducing loss and leakage in this stage in particular. It also points out the achievements realized in technical training, the expansion thereof and the method of the quality strategy along with the quantity strategy in all aspects of the educational process: teaching and education performance and examination systems.

The writer also mentions the Minister's statement regarding the policy of education and the relationship between education and productive manpower at both the university and secondary school levels. The new approach to this relationship, the method of

levels, the new approach to this relationship, the method of vocational studies and the means of introducing them to the primary and preparatory stages, the means of connection with the environment and the aims which must be achieved. Then the writer goes on to review the Minister's statement regarding the projects of linking education to work and rural development in the primary and preparatory schools.

Annual Books

34. Ismail, Sa'id (Editor), "The Annual Books on Education and Psychology - Vol. V", (Al-Titab Al-Sanawi Fil-Tarbiah Wa-'Ilm Al-Nafs, Al-Mugallad Al-Khamis), Cairo, Dar Al-Thaqafa Printing and Publishing , 1978, p. 370.

This document contains five sections, the first containing researches and studies: a research on the factorial analysis of some variables in the pattern of discerning mental abilities, a research on new experimental dimensions for measuring fluency, a research on the influence of flexible and inflexible preparation in creative thinking, a study on the Islamic trend in educational thought in Egypt, a comparative analytical study of motivation, a study on some factors connected with comprehension independence, a study of administrative and organizational principles of training programs with application to training teachers in the Arab Countries*. The second section reviews some educational documents concerning the most important ministerial resolutions issued during 1976. The third section contains a bibliographical list of the educational and psychological material that appeared during 1976, either in the form of books, articles or periodicals. The fourth section reviews the most important educational events that took place in 1976. The fifth section contains a study of RocKesh's Informative Organization of Personality.

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* We shall deal with these researches and studies separately.

General Secondary School Certificate

35. Helmi, Mustafa Kamal, "More than One New Formula for the General Secondary School Certificate Examinations", (Akthar Min Seigha Gadidah Li-Mtihan Al-Thanawia Al-'Amma) "Al-Ahram" Newspaper, 104 th Year, Issue No. 33306, Cairo, (Feb. 17, 1978), p. 9.

The writer, at the beginning of his article, reviews the studies conducted by the Supreme Council for Universities about the decentralization of the general secondary school certificate examinations, describing what has been achieved in this respect and the future steps for the consolidation of this system. Then he reviews the discussions which took place during its meetings with the examination committees. He explains the rules that should be observed when laying down the general secondary school certificate examinations as revealed by these studies, laying emphasis on the necessity of attaining an equilibrium in examinations, achieving novelty and safeguarding their non-deviation from the Ministry's text books.

Organization of

36. "Education System Infra-Structure and Organization", (Bunyat Al-Nizam Al-Tarbawi Wa-Tanzimuh), "Prepared by a working groups of Professors at the University Faculties of Education", "National Specialized Councils Periodical", 3rd Year, Issue No. 1, (Jan - March 1978), pp. 57 - 65.

The subject starts with a presentation of a set of procedures which would widen the outlook to education to realize the concept of continuous education. It talks, in this respect, about the young and the grown-ups..., school and non-school education and the methods of co-ordinating the different activities and tying them up to the development plans. Then it talks about the different scopes and forms of education, the objectives that should be achieved, the problems that may be faced and the means of overcoming them.

Then it goes on to present some educational forms outside the school, highlighting the most important of these and the means of preparing the programs therefore, together with the services provided by the various organizations to deepen the concept of relationship between the school and the environment.

Finally, the subject deals with the fundamental idea of the education system structure and its organization, the principles it should realize, and the different stages and the importance of reforming them.

Preparatory
A.R.E. Programs

37. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Preparatory Education Department, Programs and Books Department, "A Report on the Work of the Department", (Taqrir 'An A'mal Al-Idarah), Cairo, 1978, 4 pages typewritten.

This document contains three sections. The first talks about the modern preparatory school project, showing the date the implementation started and the steps taken. It then demonstrates the effect of the shortage of funds on handicapping some of the schools in the field of practical education and reviews the attempts made to revive the modern preparatory school anew.

The second section explains the experiment of the establishment of Nasr City school, showing the number of study years therein and the means of fusing the theoretical studies with the practical aspects. It also shows the benefits of introducing the practical studies in social science. It also reviews the importance of the boys studying home economics side by side with girl students. The document gives the most important books, rewritten to suit teaching at these schools.

The third section talks about the preparatory school examination directory which was distributed among the Education Directorates for guidance when setting examinations.

Problems

28. "Problems and Challenges of Educational Conditions", (Mushkilaat Al-Waqi' Al-Ta'leemi Wa-Tahaddiyatuhu), by a team of working professors representing the faculties of education in Egyptian universities, "Dawriyyat Al-Majales Al-Qawmiyyah Al-Mutakhassisah", (Periodical of the Specialized National Councils), 3rd Year, Issue No. 1, (January - March 1978), pp. 49 - 56.

A review is made in this study of the host of challenges which face the Egyptian society and which affect and interact with Egypt's educational system. Reference is made to the educational crises which result from these challenges, with an indication of the proper approach for confronting them.

The study, further, reviews the efforts already exerted for overcoming these challenges, with an indication of gaps and weak points revealed in the course of actual application.

A description is also made of the features of the educational philosophy which orients educational policy, strategy and plans, with reference to some old and traditional criteria and standard forms which are still in existence and which hinder the movement and progress of education.

In conclusion, the study called for the formulation of a new strategy, having new outlooks and ambitions and aiming at the development of a framework for a clear educational policy. Conditions and characteristics required in this framework are clearly defined.

39. Hatem, 'Abdul Kader, "Educational Problems; Policy of the National Council of Education for Solving these Problems", (Mushkilaat Al-Ta'leem Wa-Siyasat Al-Majlis Al-Qawmi Lil-Ta'leem Li-Hall hazihi Al-Mushkilaat), "Al-Raid", (Teacher's Magazine, 23rd Year, Issue No. 1, (March 1978), pp. 13 - 16.

After enumerating the educational problems studied by the National Council of Education and its Committees, the writer reviewed the Councils recommendations submitted to the President of the Republic for the realization of the policy of education visualized by the Council for the future through the year 2000.

The writer went on to describe the ideal systems of examinations devised by the Council, whether for the end-of-year examinations or for the general secondary examinations. He added that a more advantageous system of examination devised for the general secondary stage is one based on a regional system.

Reviewing the discussions held by the Council's Committees on the problem of dropouts, the writer indicated its causes and factors, pointed to its relation to waste and indicated the manner in which this problem could be tackled.

Concluding his article, he emphasized the need for extra educational and sports activities in schools, saying the present inadequacies should receive careful study in the future by the Council's Committees.

40. El-Naggar, Hussein Fawzi,- "Towards an Education Revolution, Past Versus Present", (Nahwa Thawratin fil-Ta'leem bayn Al-Madi Wal-Hadir), "Al-Shabab Wa-'Ulum Al-Mustaqbal", (Youth and Future Sciences), 1st Year, Issue No. 8, (March 1978), pp. 12 - 14.

The writer began his article with an indication of the importance of education to life and to developing countries. He described the aims of education before and after the Industrial Revolution, saying that developing countries are in a dire need to expand higher and university education in order to keep pace with world progress.

He went on to explain the concept of an educational system, indicating to what extent this system should be linked to the society's heritage and its ambitions in cultural progress.

Turning to the problems facing the educational system in Egypt, the writer mentioned in particular its inadequacy to meet the requirements of Egypt's development plans and its inability to satisfy the individuals immediate needs and new ambitions.

Concluding his article, the writer called for a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of the present educational system in Egypt as a prerequisite for correcting any deficiencies in it and for enabling it to realize the aims and appirations of the society it serves.

Secondary
Branching off - A.R.E.

41. A.R.E. Ministry of Education, Secondary School Education Department, School Planning and Organization Department, "Particulars on the Projects of Study Branching off in the Third Grade (Science) and the Overall School", (Bayanat Khassah Bi-Mashru'ay Tash'ib Al-Dirasah Bil-Saff Al-Thalith Al-'Ilmi Wal-Madrasah Al-Shamilah), Cairo, 1978, 30 pages Stencil.

The document starts with a talk on the branching off of studies in the third year (Secondary - Science), underlining the most important amendments introduced by the Ministerial Decree No. 167 of 26/6/1976 to the teaching plan in this grade. It then explains the objectives of this amendment, showing its importance in easing up education for the students of the science and mathematics branches of the scientific section and its role in the realization of needs and tendencies of the students. The document also talks about the overall school, giving the objectives of this type of education and the steps to be taken for its implementation. Then the Documents goes on to talk about the methods which will be adopted for preparing the technical people required for the implementation of this project.

EDUCATION REFORM

42. Tageddine, Fawzi, "First Aid for Education", (Is'afat Awaliah Lil-Ta'leem), "Al-Gumhouriyah" Newspaper, 25th Year, Issue No. 8842, Cairo, (March 14, 1978), p. 5.

The writer starts the subject with a review of the problems of education and their effect on education itself. He goes on to talk about the problem of private lessons and the groups for strengthening students, referring to its relationship to free education and the role of the law in remedying it. He then requests the responsible officials to consider quickly some of the suggestions he has made as quick solutions or 'first aid' to reform education. In this connection he talks about the 'obligation' age, technical education and the importance of planning therefore and the connection thereof to the needs of the community. He also discusses the role of psychologists in guiding the inclinations of the students after the primary school stage.

At the end the writer reviews some educational means that are capable of remedying the private lessons problem in particular and the problems of education in general.

EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

43. Ahmed, Nazli Saleh, "Education and Society", (Al-Tarbiah Wal-Mugtama'), Cairo, Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1978, 200 pages.

The book starts with an introduction in which the writer reviews the problems of society and the responsibility of education in facing such problems. The material of the book falls in four sections.

The first section talks about education and society, describing the development of the concept of education, the comprehensive planning therefore, the social bases of education, the society and culture and the balancing of the cultural elements with the changes therein.

The second section describes the concept of society, its nature and the relation between education and society.

The third section of the book is devoted to discussing education and its relationship to the economic, cultural, political and social problems.

The fourth section talks about the standard of education in the various countries, partially developing countries, the semi-developed countries and the developed countries, describing the problems of education in the four types of countries.

The book concluded by listing the Arabic and foreign references which the writer relied upon for preparing and reviewing the material of the book.

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

44. Helmi, Mustafa Kamal, "The Minister of Education Advocated Emancipation from Technological and Economic Restraints", (Wazir Al-Ta'leem Yutalib Bil-Tahrir Min Al-Taba'ia Al-Tiknolojia Wal-Iqtisadiah), "Al-Gumhouriyah" Newspaper, 25th Year, Issue No. 8819, Cairo, (February 19, 1979), p. 6.

The subject deals with the address made by the Minister of Education at the inauguration of the Arab Chemical Conference in Cairo, (February 18 - 21, 1979) in which he asked the Arab Chemists to get free from the restraints of technology imported without adaptation to the environment it is imported to. Then he reviews some of the modern educational equipment at the National Council for Scientific Research, pointing out the changes that national technology has introduced thereto and the effect thereof on encouraging researchers. Then he talks about the role of these equipment in developing education and scientific research, the country's need thereof and the conditions that should be met by such equipment at this stage.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES
Modernized

45. Al-Shal, Mahmoud Al-Nabawi, "School Activities in their New Form", (Al-Nashat Al-Madrasi Fi-Itarih Al-Gadid), "Education Newspaper", 30th Year, Issue No, 2, Cairo,(March 1978), pp. 7 - 9.

The subject starts with a talk on the role of school activities, demonstrating the importance of linking thought with work for the development of the educational process, the creation of the personality of the student and discovering his skills and capabilities.

The writer then points out the importance of handiwork and the objective of the practical education strategy and its constituents in building up the useful citizen. The writer makes comparison between an educational life of school activity and another comprising the most important factors for its formation and progress.

Then he gives the results of this comparison mentioning the importance of sparing the proper time for practising the various aspects of activities and pointing out the effect thereof on the development of the educational process.

46. 'Ali, Ahmed, "Important Proposals before the Minister of Education for Concentrating on Studying; Two Days Weekly Holiday for Each Educational Administration", (Muqtarahaat Hammah amam Wazir Al-Ta'leem Lil-Tarkeez 'ala Al-Dirasah; Yawmaan Ijazah Usbu'iyyah Li-Kull Idarah Ta'leemiyyah), "Al-Akhbar" Newspaper, 26th Year, Issue No. 8002, (February 7, 1978).

In the newstory, the writer reported on the discussions which took place between the Minister of Education and the educational leaders in Cairo and Giza Governorates on the need for continued maintenance of regular attendance and school discipline until the close of the academic year.

Reviewing the proposals derived from these discussions, the writer mentioned that considerable time and effort are consumed by teachers and pupils in organizing exhibitions and extra curricular activities.

Proposals also dealt with examination systems, calling for their development and with the final revision of lessons, indicating how teachers and inspectors could help in this matter.

The proposals further dealt with school day and the time it starts and ends. They called for a second day of weekly holiday granted to each Educational Administration, each of which would determine the day most appropriate for it for having this additional holiday.

47. Shenouda, Emile Fahmi, "Decentralization of Educational Administration; Development and Status", (Lamarkaziyyat Al-Idarah Al-Ta'leemiyyah; Al-Tatawwur Wal-Waqi'), Cairo, The Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1978, 310 Pages.

In the first part of this book dealing with the development of decentralization in Education, the writer reviewed the features of decentralization in Egypt since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century and explained its role in educational administration.

Referring to Provincial Councils, the author said they represent a pioneering experiment in educational administration, explaining their impact on the spread and development of primary education.

Moving to decentralization in educational zones, the author dealt with their various sub-divisions and the additions and changes befalling them, mentioning critically and analytically the experiment of Bilbeis Educational Zone and evaluating its role in realizing decentralization.

The author went on to indicate how the local administrations formed pursuant to Law No. 124 of 1960 had their impact on the realization of decentralization in educational administration, explaining the educational functions of these local administrations. He, further, dealt with the decentralization of educational administration in town councils and in various quarters under the May 1971 Rectification Revolution, dealing with the Law of 1975 which broadened popular participation in local administration.

The book's second part consists of a field survey of the present decentralization practices in the educational administration in Egypt and indicates the practical applications of decentralization. Here, the writer explains the reasons behind the gap occasioned between decentralization as laws and regulations and as applied in practice, whether in the Educational Directorates or in affiliated schools.

Concluding his book, the author presented his visualization of decentralization as applied in the educational administration in Egypt, mentioning the principal axes around which decentralization revolves and enlightening educators on the importance of these axes.

EDUCATIONAL AIDS
Guides to

48. Nashid, Zaki, "Teacher's Guide to the Production of Educational Aids from the Cheap Materials of the Environment for The Primary School Stage", (Dalil Al-Mu'allim Li-Intag Al-Wasa'il Al-Ta'leemiah Min Khamat Al-Bi'ah Al-Rakhisah Lil-Marhalah Al-Ibtida'iah), Prepared by Zaki Nashid, Guirgis Rizq and Mohamed Al-Laithi, Supervised by Halem Greiss, Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1978, 175 pages.

This book starts with an introduction that demonstraies the means of using the educational aids mentioned in the guide and which have been produced by an educational workshop set up in Cairo in the summer of 1977. Then follows a review of the book material set out in four sections: the first reviewing some guidelines to be followed in preparing some materials required for the production of educational aids, and the second, third and fourth sections dealing with the means of producing the educational aids for social science, mathematics and science from local materials.

At the end of the book is an appendix with the names and occupations of the students of the workshops producing educational aids from cheap local materials for social science, mathematics and science.

EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

49. Soliman, 'Arafat 'Abdul 'Aziz, "The Strategy of Management in Education", (Istratijiat Al-Idarah Fil-Taleem), "A Comparative Analytical Study", Cairo, Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1978, 467 pages.

The book starts with an introduction which explains the strategy of management in education, pointing out its importance in the teaching and educational process. Then follows a review of the material of the book in four parts: the first on the nature of management and its importance, constituents and impact on education.

The second part gives a definition of some types of management in education, explaining their structure and the possibility of the exercise thereof in directing the educational management bodies and the reflection thereof on the educational process.

The third part comprises a detailed review of the present position of the management of education in three countries: A.R.E., U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. outlining the system of educational management in each and the effective power behind it that directs its educational philosophy.

The fourth part reviews the role of the school in transforming the educational management organizations into tangible facts in the educational process. Then it reviews the role played by the school management with its organizations and employees in making school work a success.

The book concludes with a list of Arabic and foreign bibliography the writer has relied upon in preparing and presenting the book material.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

50. El-Qusi, 'Abdul 'Aziz, "Psychology - Its Principles and Educational Applications , 8th Edition", ('Ilm Al-Nafs, Usuuh Wa-Tatbiqatuh Al-Tarbawiah), Cairo , Egyptian Al-Nahda Book-shop, 1978, 408 pages.

The book starts with an introduction in which the author mentions the different means he has followed in collecting material for his book. The book material is divided into five parts comprising eighteen sections.

Part one, comprising sections one and two, deals with the importance of psychology for the teacher. It also talks about the means of research therein.

The second part, comprising the next three sections, reviews the basic characteristics of the psychological life.

The third part, comprising sections six to thirteen is devoted to a talk on behaviour and the theoretical motives in which the author analyses theoretical behaviour and explains the relation-ship between the impetuous, instinctive behaviour and the social, coherent, hearty participation. He devoted part four which comprises sections fourteen to seventeen to a talk on the acquired motives and the psycho-analytical schools in the therapeutic and educational applications.

Part five which comprises section eighteen talks about group psychology. The author concludes each part with a list of the references he has relied upon in preparing the material for that part.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS
Secondary Schools

51. A.R.E, Ministry of Education, Department of Statistics, "Established Statistics on the General Secondary Education Stage 1977 - 78", (Al-Ihsa' Al-Istiqrari Li-Maahalat Al-Ta'leem Al-Thanawi Al-'Aam Aam 1977 - 78), Cairo, 1978, 29pp.

The document starts with an introduction describing the importance of having available statistical data for educational planning. It contains ten statistical tables.

The first one shows total statistics of the general secondary education with all its affiliates for the academic year 1977/78. The second table gives statistics of the (government) general secondary education in the Education Directorates. The third contains statistics on the free private general secondary education in the Education Directorates. The fourth contains statistics on the government and free private general secondary education in the Education Directorates. The fifth comprises statistics on the general and non-subsidised secondary education in the Education Directorates. The sixth table contains statistics concerning the educational services classes of the general secondary education in the Education Directorates. The seventh contains statistics of the general secondary education in the language schools that teach the Egyptian curriculum in the Education Directorates (non-subsidised - service classes - languages Egyptian curriculum) - charging fees. The ninth table contains total statistics of the general secondary education with all its affiliates in the Education Directorates.

The document concludes with presenting the tenth table that contains statistics on the schools, classes and students of the private education.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

52. Samhan, Salah, "Television 'On the Air' University grants University Degrees", (Gami'at Al-Hawa' Bil-Television Tamnah Shihadat Gami'iah), "Al-Gumhouriyah" Newspaper, 25th Year, Issue No. 8842, (March 14, 1978), p. 8.

This subject deals with the programs and objectives of the "Air" University which the Egyptian T.V. is getting ready to provide in October 1978. It talks about this project and its role in teaching langungaes. Then it reviews the branches that these programs comprise. In this connection, it talks about the specialized services, training and preparing teachers, the information and cultural aspects and the teaching of languages. Then the writer goes on to review the reasons why the "Air" University gives some academic and complementary lessons of the higher educational studies which are specially alloted to the post - graduate studies and specialized diplomas, referring to the certificates granted to the students and comparing them to the degrees of the universities which the T.V. works towards assisting and participating in solving the problems thereof.

EXAMINATIONS
Results

53. 'Abdul 'Aziz, Hamed, "Our Governmental Schools and the Excellent Results", (Madarisuna Al-Rasmiyyah Wal-Natayej Al-Baherah), "Al-Raid", (Teachers' Magazine), 23rd Year, Issue No. 1, (March 1978), p. 46.

After reporting the excellent results scored in public examinations by governmental schools as compared to other private shools, the writer related the pertinent statistics to substantiate his views.

Explaining the causes for such excellence, he praised the role of Educational Administrations, pointed out the collaboration between schools and parents and commended the teacher's belief that his mission is to attain excellent results.

Dealing with the ways and means whereby governmental schools could continue to maintain an excellent standard, the writer mentioned the need for opening summer intensive class work, making greater use of language laboratories and selecting the suitable educational aids.

He cited the example of a governmental school in Cairo which realized excellent results in the 1977 General Secondary examinations, explaining the methods utilized by this school and ensuring such a result.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS
Guides

54. Arab Republic of Egypt, National Center for Educational Research, "Guide to the Unified Experimental School in Nasr City", (Dalil Al-Madrasah Al-Tajreebiyyah Al-Muwahhadah Bi-Madinat Nasr), Cairo, 1978, 30 pages.

Following a review of Ministerial Resolution No. 154 of 1972 whereby a Unified Experimental Public Education School was established in Cairo Governorate, the Guide explained the objects of this type of education and described the features which make of this School a modern type of institution.

The Guide went on to explain the School's various stages of education, curricula, teaching plans, testing methods and evaluation procedures. It explained, as well, the manner in which the School Board is constituted and the teaching body is selected.

In conclusion, the Guide dealt with the School's finances, students' affairs and school buildings and facilities.

55. Mahrous, Rif'aat, "The University Ceased Being a Bastion Secluded from the Society", (Al-Jami'ah lam Ta'ud Qal'ah Munfasilah 'an Al-Mujtama'), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 8021, (March 1, 1978), p. 6.

Following a review of the Minister of Education's address on the occasion of the opening of Childhood Conference at 'Ain Shams University, the writer drew a picture of the practical demonstration made by the University and its Professors to celebrate this occasion and described the expert knowledge they are extending towards the building of the Egyptian society. He also reviewed their anticipated role in the forthcoming epoch of Egypt's history, emphasizing their national duty towards their country.

Moving to the child and to the Center of Childhood Studies of 'Ain Shams University, the writer outlined the papers presented at the Childhood Conference and pointed to the need for putting their recommendations into effect through the utilization of proper scientific methods.

Concluding his article, he talked about Egypt's past civilization and heritage saying it is high time to produce a new civilization possessing features, aims and characteristics which conform to the requirements of our present age.

Expatriate Students

56. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Increasing Arab Burden on Egyptian Education; A University Issue", (Al-'Ib' Al-'Arabi Al-Mutazayed 'ala Al-Ta'leem Al-Misri; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 537, (January 1, 1978), pp. 46-47.

The writer began his article with an introduction on the admission of increasing numbers of expatriate students (mainly from Arab and African countries) in Egyptian universities and institutes, pointing to the impact of this phenomenon on the chances of Egyptian holders of the general secondary education certificate to be admitted in Egyptian universities.

He went on to say that expatriate students are granted certain exemptions and privileges in Egyptian universities, such as the exemption from tuition fees enjoyed by many expatriates and the easy access they have to university dormitories.

The writer then reviewed a memorandum submitted by the President of the Medical Association to the Supreme Council of Universities in which the President stated that admission of expatriate students in Egyptian faculties of medicine shatters the principle of equal opportunities and results in a wide-spread phenomenon of private tutoring.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned solutions for the problem of expatriate students involving two principles: that a certain percentage of such students should be determined and that the same rules applying to Egyptian students should apply to their expatriate counterparts.

Faculties of Education - Curricula

57. Radwan, Mohamed Mahmoud, "Teacher Training Methods", (Manahij I'dad Al-Mu'allimeen), "Al-Ra'id", Teachers' Magazine, 23rd year, Issue No. 1, (March 1978), pp. 1-2.

After explaining the aims of studying in faculties of education on the one hand and faculties of arts and sciences on the other, the writer said certain common subjects are jointly studied by students in some faculties of education and in faculties of arts and sciences. He showed how this has its bearing on the studying and expansion of specialized subjects at the expense of educational subjects.

Explaining the causes for this phenomenon, the writer pointed to the acute shortage in the teaching bodies, possibilities and buildings of provincial faculties of education.

After reviewing his suggestions for checking this phenomenon, the writer dealt with the present status of men and women teacher training colleges, indicating the extent to which their curricula are controlled by the Ministry of Education and showing how this influences the training of suitable teachers for the primary stage of education.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned the reasons for rejecting a proposal to the effect that holders of general secondary certificate should be trained to teach in the primary stage of education.

Faculties of Medicine - Celebrations of

58. Mahmoud, Hafez "Preparations for the Jubilee of the Faculty of Medicine" (Al-Isti'dad Li-Yubil Kulliyat Al-Tibb), "Al-Gumhouriyah", newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8799, (January 30, 1978), p. 5.

The article starts with a talk on the splendour of the celebrations marking the lapse of 150 years since the beginning of the study of medicine in Egypt. Then it talks about the history of its study in Egypt, pointing out the credit due to Dr. Clotte Bey and Dr. Muhammad Ali Al-Baqli, the influence of British occupation thereupon, the role of missions despatched by Sa'd Zaghlul when he was Minister of Education in 1906 and the effect of those despatched on missions upon their return home to teach at the Faculty of Medicine on the development of education in Egypt. It also reviews the accomplishments of some Professors of Medicine, their role in public life and their impact on education flourishing in Egypt and the reputation of the hospital of the Faculty of Medicine of Cairo University (Qasr al-'Aini Hospital). Then the writer makes a suggestion for highlighting the good deeds of those Professors when celebrating this great occasion.

Faculties of Medicine - Problems of

59. Al-Taras, Ahmed, "The Crisis of Medical Education in Egypt", "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8797, (January 28, 1978), p. 5.

At the beginning of his article, the writer reviews the numbers expected to graduate from the Faculties of Medicine during the period 1978-1980 as indicated by the study prepared by the Doctors' Syndicate which compared that number to the number which should graduate from their faculties during the same period. Then he reviews the contents of another study prepared by the Higher National Council for Education and Scientific Research which indicated the importance of reducing the number of students to be enlisted at the Faculties of Medicine. He, then, explains the reasons why such large numbers should not be admitted into these faculties, stressing upon the insufficiency of potentials, shortage in the number of teaching staff, difficulty of obtaining books and references and the shortcomings of medical education and examinations. At the end, the writer points out the importance of developing the medical education system and examinations and restraining the establishment of new regional faculties in order to raise the standard of this education in Egypt.

Faculties of Veterinary Medicine

60. Ragheb, Mahmoud Farouk, "(Sale) Opportunity for the Establishment of Veterinary Faculties" (Ocasion Insha' Kulliyat Al-Tibb Al-Bitari), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8782, (January 13, 1978), p. 5.

At the beginning of his article, the writer reviews what a previous article had dealt with concerning veterinary medicine since the reign of Khedive Tawfik and the connection between it and the Specialized National Councils. He also reviews the Specialized National Councils' reply to that article. Then, he talks about the phenomenon of establishing veterinary faculties in the various provincial universities during the last ten years and specifies the difficulties which faced those faculties as: shortage of teaching bodies and scientific equipment, references and libraries. Then he gives as evidence of the lack of the labour market, need of fresh numbers of veterinary graduates, the decrease in animal wealth and the increase in the number of veterinary graduates over requirements in some sectors. Then the writer stresses the necessity for developing veterinary programs and the subjects they should include. He also talks about the necessity of the establishment of a Consultative Council for Universities, describing the task of such a council in drawing up the general policy of university education.

Members of Training Bodies - Salaries of

61. Tawfik, Muhsin 'Abdul Hamid, "Towards a New University Cadre (Salary Scheme)", (Nahwa Kadr Gami'i Gadid), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 104th year, Issue No. 33340, (March 23, 1978), p. 3.

The article starts with an introduction describing the cultural role of the Egyptian University graduates in Egypt and the Arab region. Then the writer describes the effect of the material circumstances of the University Professors upon hindering them from performing their duty and on their repeated attempts to look for other jobs or emigrating to work in American and European universities. Then he describes the material circumstances of the teaching staff members and their effect on their obtaining the most recent scientific references and periodicals. Then he discusses the principles that should serve as a basis of the new planning for the salary scheme for the members of the teaching bodies at the universities, stressing the importance of observing the circumstances of the environment in which each of the universities in Egypt exists and the importance

of making a distinction between the members of the teaching bodies in the universities and the employees of the Research Centers, describing the reasons therefor. In the end the writer describes the importance of cancelling the certificates price list and making the pay commensurate to the work and the effect thereof.

Oriental Languages Sections - Problems of

62. Haridi, Mohamed 'Abdul Latif, "Problem of the Oriental Languages Sections at the Universities", (Mushkilat Aqsam Al-Lughat Al-Sharqiah Bil-Gami'at), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8771, (January 2, 1978), p. 5.

The article starts with an explanation of the functions of the Sections of Oriental Languages at the Universities and their role in teaching literature, thought and history of the nation whose language is taught. Then, it describes the effect of culture on linking the various civilizations and the cultural role of Egypt in the Islamic East, and explains the methods of developing the teaching of oriental languages at the Egyptian Universities, indicating the importance of increasing the numbers of study hours, the importance of using recording apparatus, modern books and the exchange of literary book gifts among universities, language conventions, research centers and publishing houses in the countries whose languages are being taught. It describes the role of the state in making use of the graduates of these sections and the importance of establishing a history research center. It also describes the role of the graduates of these sections in verifying their documents and scripts.

Students Admission

63. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Haphazard Admission in Universities; A University Issue", (Al-'Ashwaiyyah fil-Qabul Bil-Jami'aat; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 540, (February 15, 1978), pp. 44-45.

Following a review of certain basic and secondary factors influencing admission in universities, the writer said that lack of realistic records of secondary students on the basis of which the policy of admission in universities is drawn has led to the non-stability of this policy. It is imperative to discuss this policy by the National Council for Education and Scientific Research, he added.

The writer went on to review the requirements for admission in the faculties of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy as proposed by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Al-Azhar University, then compared the numbers admitted in these faculties in 1969/70 to those admitted in 1975/76, pointing to the inadequacy of the faculties' possibilities to accommodate the growing numbers of admitted students.

In conclusion, he reviewed the discussions which took place in the National Council for Education and Scientific Research on the policy of admission in faculties and the measures proposed for accomodating these large numbers of students.

64. 'Osman, Hassan, "Appointment of Some Graduates of Higher Qualifications to Meet the Shortage in Law and Commerce Graduates", (Ta'yin Ba'd Khirrigi Al-Mu'ahhilat Al-'Ulya Li-Sadd Al-Naqs Fi Khirrigi Al-Huquq Wal-Tigarah), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8843, (March 15, 1978), p. 6.

This subject deals with criticizing the admission policy in the universities and reviews the problems that arise therefrom. He refers to the study of balancing supply and demand, conducted by the Ministry of Manpower and Vocational Training for the graduates of universities and higher institutes in 1976 and the holders of the secondary school and vocational training certificates. He discusses the results that showed a shortage in some specializations and an excess in some others and the reasons therefor.

The writer then goes on to talk about the solutions resorted to by the specialists to face the shortage in the graduates of the Faculties of Law and Commerce.

Teaching Bodies - Loaning

65. El-Sebaci, Labib, "Arab Burden on Egyptian Professors", (Al-'Ib' Al-'Arabi 'ala Al-Asatizah Al-Misriyyeen), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisaadi" magazine, Issue No. 538, (January 15, 1978), pp. 36-37.

Following an introduction on the important role played by the highly qualified Egyptian professors in developing and promoting university and post-graduate education in Arab countries, the writer called for a re-consideration of the present policy of loaning Egyptian professors to universities abroad.

The writer then quoted the President of Cairo University as saying that Egyptian professors are performing an important educational task for the benefit of Egypt and Arab and African countries through developing university education in these countries. Nevertheless, some variables have developed, calling for a re-consideration of the policy of loaning Egyptian professors.

According to the President of Cairo University, new rules should be established for loaning professors, specifically that priority in loaning should go to those Arab universities which agree to subsidize the loaning university in order to help her in developing new members of faculty and that Arab universities should undertake to conclude no contract with any university professor until the university's approval has been obtained. The raison d'etre of these rules were explained by the writer.

Teaching Bodies - Offsetting Shortage

66. Rubabi, Mohamed, "Our Universities Suffer from Acute Shortage in Professors; Need for More Funds to Support Higher Studies and Provide Training", (Jami'atuna Tu'ani Naqsan Kabiran fil-Asatizah; Al-Matlub Ziyadat Al-Da'm Lil-Dirasaat Al-'Ulia Li-Tawfeer Al-Tadreeb), "Akhbar Al-Youm" newspaper, 34th year, Issue No. 1735, (February 4, 1978), p. 9.

This article deals with the acute shortage in professors in Egyptian universities, more particularly in provincial universities. The percentages of shortage per each faculty were given by the writer who then reviewed the true causes leading to this situation.

In an attempt to find solutions for this phenomenon, the writer called for the amendment of the present Law of Universities, the expansion in post-graduate education, the continuous training of university students in certain categories, the expansion in scholarships both locally and externally and the reconsideration of the present salary scales and fringe benefits of university teaching bodies.

Teaching Staff - Absence of

67. Mahmoud, 'Afifi, "Reasons for the Absence of Some Professors from Lectures", (Asbab Ghiyab Ba'd Al-Asatizah 'An Al-Muhadarat), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 8991, (January 25, 1978), p. 12.

The subject starts with clarifying the difference between acquiring knowledge from the professors and getting it from notes. Then it talks about the real mission of the universities, explaining their role in the development of the scientific mentality among their students, and pointing out the effect of the excessive numbers of students admitted into the universities on the realization of this mission. Then the writer explains the reasons for the absence of some professors from lectures and the effect thereof, the inability of laboratories and lecture halls to accommodate the students, neglect of the university libraries, the decline of the standard of general education and its effect on the lowering of the standard of the students admitted into the universities, the establishment of provincial universities and its effect on the frustration of the members of the teaching bodies among more than one university.

Teaching Staff - Shortage of

68. "University Without Professors", "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8788, (January 19, 1978), p. 3.

The article starts with a talk on the phenomenon of the professors leaving during the study months every year to give lectures at some of the universities in the Arab countries. It also talks about the problem of the increasing number of regional universities working without full-time teaching staff, describing the most important faculties and specializations where this phenomenon is more acute and the effect thereof on the irregularity of study at the Egyptian universities whose professors leave for or are seconded to other faculties for lecturing therein. Then it reviews the opinion of some of the students on this problem and the means that should be followed by the professors to overcome it, mentioning in this respect: dependence on notes, striking out large parts of the curricula and over-tiring students with lectures at the end of the year. The article describes the effect of all this on the standard of the graduates. Then it presents the opinions of some of the professors on this phenomenon, describing its importance in getting the students used to reading and making researches and the effect thereof on providing the professors with experience that will be beneficial to their students.

Universities - Legislations

69. El-Sebaei, Labib, "The Law of Universities and Five Lean Years", (Qanun Al-Jami'aat Wa-Khams Sanawaat 'Ijaaf), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 539, (February 1, 1978), pp. 38-39.

After recapitulating the comments made by the President of 'Ain Shams University on the discussions which took place in the Supreme Council for Universities prior to the issuance of Law No. 49 of 1972 governing universities, the writer enumerated problems for which no solutions were provided by the Law.

The hasty promulgation of the Law, he added, has resulted in the emergence of numerous problems on the enforcement of the Law.

Reporting that a new law for universities is under consideration, the writer quoted the remarks made by the President of 'Ain Shams University on the problems for which solutions should be devised in the new law. These problems include waste in university education, inadequacy of academic books and lack of proper academic qualification of faculty.

In conclusion, the writer called for the enactment of a separate law for each Egyptian university with a view to accommodating the particular needs of each university, laying down the rules for its organization and providing solutions for its problems, giving the justifications for the adoption of this view.

University Education - Development of

70. Mahmoud, Hafez, "A Revolution in University Education", (Thawrah Fil-Ta'lim Al-Gami'i), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8809, (February 9, 1978), p. 8.

The subject starts with a historic glimpse of the Egyptian University since its establishment, its objectives and the human sciences it served, pointing out the extent of its compatibility with the circumstances of the age we live in.

Then it goes on to talk about the practical faculties which are serving the idea of "science in the service of work" and the experimental fields where students graduate in the different kinds of fine work, pointing out the role of the university in providing the labour

suitable for the philosophy of the age. The writer then presents his opinion on what the universities should do to diversify the education they offer, giving new patterns of the graduates they should provide and the relationship thereof to the needs of the community. In connection with developing the theoretical faculties the writer reviews the concepts that the university should start to change, pointing out the importance of introducing the practical spirit to the theoretical studies and the revision of all the curricula of faculties whether theoretical or practical and the administration thereof according to the modern work needs.

71. Mahrous, Rif'aat, "Center at 'Ain Shams for Developing University Education and Examinations", (Markaz Bi-'Ain Shams Li-Tatweer Al-Ta'leem Al-Jami'i Wal-Imtihanaat), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 8007, (February 13, 1978), p. 7.

This article deals with a projected center for the development of university education planned for establishment at the Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University. The aims, functions and role of this center in developing examination systems and minimizing waste represented in bad results are all explained in the article.

The writer then reviewed the authorities delegated to deans of faculties, saying this step is a prerequisite for university independence, decentralization and proper conduct of work.

Funds allocated from the general university research budget to this center are reviewed by the writer who indicated the proper procedure for expending these funds in compliance with the specific conditions laid down in the project itself.

University Education - Problems of

72. Al-'Uwaini, Mohamed, "Examinations are Imminent and the University Book is at the Printing Shop", (Al-Imtihanat Taqtarib ... Wal-Kitab Al-Gami'i Fil-Matabi'), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8845, (March 17, 1978), p. 6.

The writer reviews in this subject the steps which the university book goes through until it reaches the student's hands with the object of pinning up responsibility for the delay in its issue. The writer then makes an inventory of the books issued and the books that have

not been issued until the time of writing his article based on a tour of some of the faculties and talks with the students and professors themselves.

The writer then reviews the reasons for this problem and the handicaps that stand in the way of issuing the university book on time, pointing out the responsibility of the Central Body for Books in this respect. In the end he makes some suggestions as quick solutions to this problem ... He also lays down a long-term plan that would enable all responsible parties to fulfill their functions and issue the university books on time.

FAILURE AND SNEAKING AWAY

73. Shenoudah, Emil Fahmy, "Educational-Dedication - A Statistical Analytical Study of Failure and Sneaking Away in the Preparatory School Stag." (Al-Ihda' Al-Ta'limi - Dirasah Tahliliah Ihsa'iah Lil-Rusub Wal-Tasarrub Fil-Marhalah Al-I'dadiah), "Al-Tarbiya" magazine, 30th year, Issue No. 2, (March 1978), p. 25.

The study starts with an explanation of some concepts concerning the phenomenon of failure and sneaking away and the proper criteria for ascertaining the size thereof.

Then the study gives the percentage of sneakers away in the preparatory school stage all over the country during the years 71/72-75/76 and the percentage of failure in this stage during the same period, pointing out the indicators that these percentages indicate and the effect thereof on the effectiveness of the educational system in this stage and the factors that led thereto. The study then gives recommendations for remedying this problem, mentioning the importance of studying the actual reasons for sneaking away and the factors that lead to it, continuous education for life, modern educational aids, training of teachers, examinations, health, social and psychological care and the strategy of development.

GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL

Certificate Examinations - Development of

74. Al-Salhi, Aliya, "General Secondary School Certificate Examination in a New Form", (Imtihan Al-Thanawia Al-'Ammah Fi Thawb Gadid), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8801, (February 1, 1978), p. 9.

The subject starts with a talk about the new plan laid down by the Ministry of Education for the development of the examinations, the means of its implementation and the development of the educational process through it, pointing out the objectives of this plan and the new method that will be adopted. The writer reviews the studies carried out by the Scientific Computer Center of the Cairo University to analyse the results of the general secondary school examinations over the last three years and the indicators thereof ... Then she talks about models of the questions prepared by the Ministry of Education for each subject taught, the abilities evaluated and their compatibility to the modern developed methods.

The writer also points out the responsibility and role of the teacher, the student, the inspector and the one who sets the questions, demonstrating the means of application of and training on such new models.

In the end, the writer reviews the opinions of some students who have recently obtained the secondary school certificates through discussions on the new method of examinations and the skills they judge, private lessons and the mistakes some students make in the method of studying, suggesting solutions therefor.

GIRLS EDUCATION

Industrial Schools

75. Al-Sa'dani, 'Ismat, "Girls in an Industrial School", "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8785, (January 16, 1978), p. 9.

This subject deals with a review of the industrial scope opened by Cairo School of Mechanics before girls and the reasons behind that. Then it talks about the trades that girls can join and their enthusiasm for some of them, the period of study, the curricula in each, the modern apparatus and equipment used at school, means of finance and the efforts exerted by the employees of these schools. It then talks about the missions prepared by the school for its graduates in order to complement their studies in their fields of specialization abroad. Finally, it deals with a review of some of the material privileges the girls obtain during their apprenticeship in the repair and maintenance workshops annexed to the school, pointing out the extent of practical success the girls have achieved in their specialization.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S YEAR

76. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, "Study on the Principles Contained in the Universal Declaration of Children's Rights and the Ministry's Endeavours for Realizing these Principles", (Dirasah hawla Mabadii Al-I'laan Al-'Aalami Li-Huquq Al-Tifl Wa-ma Taqumu bihi Al-Wizarah Li-Tahqiq hazihi Al-Mabadii) (on the occasion of declaring 1979 as an International Children's Year), National Center for Educational Research, Cairo, March 1978, 20 stencil pages.

Following an introduction on childhood and the efforts exerted by the various countries to ensure children's welfare, the study related the reasons which justified the declaration of an International Year for Children.

The study then commented on the ten principles contained in the Declaration of Children's Rights which are aimed at ensuring children's right in enjoying decent life and benefitting from the various welfare activities extended by the State.

A review was then made of the endeavours exerted in this respect by the Ministry of Education in A.R.E. The ten principles contemplated in the Declaration have been adopted by the Ministry in its educational policy, thus ensuring directly or indirectly children's rights in a variety of fashions, whether during childhood itself or through men and women teacher training colleges.

The study then introduced each of the ten principles separately and indicated how each principle was incorporated in the various curricula in the different stages of education, whether as to form or as to content.

IRREGULAR EDUCATION

77. Ghazal, Mustafa, "A University Without General Secondary School Certificate", (Gami'ah Bidun Thanawiah 'Aammah), "Al-Gumhouriya" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8844, (March 16, 1978), p. 4.

This subject starts with a brief account of the establishment of the Public Service Center for Free Studies at 'Ain Shams University in 1971 and the three sections it comprised for the English language, translation and child education together with the number of students therein, the services they offered and the sections added thereto.

The writer then talks about the new semester at that Center for 1978 and the training section for the repair of coloured T.V. - theoretical and practical - pointing out the costs and the companies where practical training will be carried out. He also talks about the car mechanics section, and finally about the studies organized by the Center for the computer together with the qualifications required for enrollment in these sections and studies.

ISLAMIC EDUCATION

Trends of

78. Ismail, Sa'id, "Islamic Trend in the Educational Thought in Egypt", (Al-Ittigah Al-Islami Fil-Fikr Al-Tarbawi Fi Misr), by Sa'id Ismail, Editor, "Education and Psychology Year Book Vol. 5", Cairo, Dar Al-Thaqafah for Printing and Publishing, 1978, pp. 45-93.

The article starts by pointing out the position of religion in the Egyptian culture all through ages since the beginning of history until the Christian age. Then it explains the effect of Egyptian culture on Islamic culture, pointing out the services rendered by Egypt to this culture. Then it talks about the Islamic cultural media in Egypt, stressing, in this connection, upon Al-Azhar, mosques, higher schools, elementary schools (Katatib), religious societies and organizations, and thinkers and reformers. It explains the manifestations of the Islamic trend of the educational thinkers in Egypt, emphasizing the opinion of those thinkers on the importance of Islamic education for the Egyptian man, modernization of religious education and religious interpretation of the educational concepts and educational causes (such as the nature and means of education). The article concludes by clarifying the extent of attention paid by Egypt to the study of Islamic education in Egypt. It also points out the importance of teaching this subject at the Faculties of Education, refuting the criticism that could be made against this opinion.

LANGUAGES

Study of

79. Fahmy, Farouk, "The Low Standard of Those Sent on Educational Missions Abroad in Languages", (Da'f Mustawa Al-Mab'uthin Lil-Kharig Fil-Lughat), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8781, (January 12, 1978), p. 5.

The article starts with an introduction in which the writer demonstrates with statistics the extent of the low standard in the English language of demonstrators nominated for educational missions in U.K. and U.S.A. Then he demonstrates the effect of that low standard upon those Egyptians despatched to U.S.A. and their progress in education, quoting as proof of this the opinion of the Cultural Adviser in U.S.A. He then mentions the efforts exerted by Cairo University in preparing those to be despatched abroad at the American University and the British Council. The writer then explains the reasons for this problem, pointing out that it is the outcome of the system of education in the secondary education stage and the cultural closed-door policy adopted in previous eras which paid no attention to foreign languages. In the end, the writer explains the importance of transforming external missions to internal ones and despatching those who have obtained their PhDs abroad on scientific missions for one year.

LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS

See: 25, 61, 81, 83, 86, 88, 90, 94, 106, 107, 113, 121, 124, 132.

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS INSTITUTES

Projects of

80. A.R.E. Ministry of Education, Men and Women Teachers Institutes (Dur) Division, "Information on the New Projects Listed in the Report Sent to the Documentation Center Regarding the Development of Education in the year 1976/77", (Ma'lumat 'An Al-Mashru'at Al-Gadidah Allati Waradat Fil-Taqrir Al-Mursal Li-Markaz Al-Tawthiq Bisha'n Tatawwur Al-Tarbiah Wal-Ta'lim Fil-'Am Al-Dirasi 1976/77), Cairo 1978, 10 pp stencil.

This document falls into four sections. The first section underlines the importance of introducing practical education to the teaching plan in the third grade of the Male and Female Teachers' Institutes. It explains the reasons for the weakness that practical education suffered from. The second section of the document reviews the new projects. It talks of the functions of each of: the Departments of Experimentation, Training and Educational Aids. The third section talks about the education rehabilitation and correspondence education project, giving the date it started and the laws promulgated

for its implementation and its objectives. The documents ends with section four that gives the new framework for the development of the curricula of the Male and Female Teachers' Institutes.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Performance Rates

81. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 35 of February 1, 1978 in Connection with the Job Classifications of the Ministry of Education's Central Agencies", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 63 stencil pages.

Apart from the detailed tables appended to it this Resolution consists of three articles setting forth the job specifications of the Central Agencies of the Ministry of Education.

Article 1 refers to these tables as constituting an integral part of the resolution.

The second article determines the functions of the supervisors of each sector in coordinating the manpower assigned in each sector.

Article 3 deals with the date of enforcement and implementation of this Resolution.

Detailed tables attached to the Resolution specify the job classifications in the sector of the Minister's Cabinet, the Deputy Minister's Cabinet, the sector of primary education and teacher training colleges, the sector of preparatory and secondary education, the sector of technical education, the sector of educational services, the sector of central services, the Secretariat-General and the sector of administrative development.

The tables also indicate the various Directorates-General, Departments and Divisions affiliated to each sector, the title of the supervisor over each agency and the type of activity performed by the supervisor and the agency and the average number of employees in each agency.

OBJECTIVES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

82. Hussein, Mansour, "The Role of Education and Training in the Light of Increasing Population", (Dawr Al-Ta'lim Wal-Tadrib Fi Zill Al-Tazayud Al-Sukkani), "Al-Maktaba magazine", (Sahifat Al-Maktabah), Vol. 10, Issue No. 1, Cairo, (January 1978, pp 5-14.

The writer starts his article with an introduction describing the reasons for the rapid increase in the population of the developing communities. He also reviews the different fields of development necessary for these communities. He talks about the planning policy that should be followed in order to create a balanced national economic development. He describes the binding relationship between the population factor and the social patterns. He talks about the changes in population and their civilization effects. He also reviews several practical solutions for overcoming the problem of over-population in industrial areas. He discusses the effect of increasing population on education and reviews the role of the educational bodies in facing this population explosion and the duty of education towards drawing the attention to the problems of population increase and the role of education in treating the various aspects of life including the problem of population increase. The article ends with a conclusion describing the means of making use of the population growth and the standard of population awareness in treating this problem.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS COUNCILS

Formation - Legislations

83. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 64 of March 27, 1978 Amending Certain Provisions of Resolution No. 34 of 1971 in Connection with Parents Councils", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 3 stencil pages.

This Resolution falls into two articles.

Article I amends Articles 3, 9, 16 and 22 of the Ministerial Resolution No. 34 of 1971, dealing with the constitution of the General Assembly for Parents and School Teachers, Parents Councils, the Consultative Committee for Parents Councils in the Educational Directorate or Administration and the Executive Committee of the above Consultative Committee.

The article also specifies the categories of experts and qualified persons who may be added to the membership of the foregoing Councils and Committees.

Article 2 of the Resolution specifies the publication in which the Resolution is to be published and determines its effective date.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

84. Ahmed, Nazli Saleh, "Introduction to Educational Sciences", (Muqaddimah fil-'Ulum Al-Tarbawiyyah), Cairo, the Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1978, 206 pages.

The first of the four chapters of this book reviews some philosophical, psychological and social fundamentals of education and presents a quick review of the various philosophical and psychological theories advocated by leading thinkers. It also points to their educational applications.

In the same chapter, the author reviewed the constituent factors of Arab society, indicating the bases on which it stands and pointing to the society's need to culture.

The second chapter contains a simplified discussion on the concept, influencing factors, bases and development of curricula, indicates the type of curricula and describes the relation between a given curriculum and teaching methods.

The same chapter deals with extra-curricular activities, educational aids, systems of evaluation and the different kinds of tests.

Chapter 3 deals with educational planning and economics and explains their principal criteria. It, further, deals with educational statistics and describes their role in any planning.

The fourth and last chapter is concerned with the concept and development of comparative education and the general features of education in some communist and capitalist countries as well as in the Arab World.

POPULATION EDUCATION

Means of Teaching

85. El-Salhi, 'Aliya, "Teaching "Population" Education at Schools and Training Teachers and Inspectors by Correspondence", (Tadris Al-Tarbiah "Al-Sukkaniah" Bil-Madaris Wa-Tadrib Al-Mu'allimin Wal-Muwaggihin Bil-Muraslah), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8814, (February 14, 1978), p. 8.

This subject deals with a review of the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education to face the problem of increasing population. It talks about the Population Education Office established about the beginning of 1978 and the tasks it carries out in the way of planning, follow-up and training for everything connected with population education: curricula, books, teachers and schools. Then the writer talks about the directives issued in connection with inserting into the curricula of the various educational stages subjects related to population education and considering it one of the main objectives of education. Then the writer reviews some of the concepts introduced to the books on geography, national education, history, economics and Arabic, English and French reading books of the secondary education stage. The writer then goes on to talk about the importance of developing the methods of teaching and the awareness of the pupil, and preparing and training teachers as well as inspectors by sending lectures to them. Then he talks about the application aspects of these training programs and the field studies presented by the scholars on the population problem in the environment or governorate he is working in.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Legislations

86. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 61 of March 27, 1978 Amending Certain Provisions of Ministerial Resolution No. 12 of 1969 in Connection with the Constitution and Functions of the Committee for Administering Preparatory and Secondary Schools", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 1 stencil page.

This Resolution consists of two articles.

Article 1 provides for the amendment of Article 1 of Ministerial Resolution No. 12 of 1969. It sets forth the functions and constitution of the Administrative Committee in both the preparatory and general secondary schools and indicates the powers of the Parents' Council and the Local Council in naming representatives on this Committee. The Article, further, defines the role of the school's social worker in the Committee.

The second article deals with the publication and effective date of this Resolution.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Development of

87. A.R.E. Ministry of Education, "Data on the Development of Primary Education in A.R.E. for the Year 1977/78", (Al-Bayanat Al-Khassah Bi-Tatawur Al-Ta'lim Al-Ibtida'i Fi-Gumhuriat Misr Al-'Arabiah Li-'Am 1977/78), Cairo, Primary Education Division 1978, 4 pp.

- Report submitted to the Educational Information and Documentation Body for the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E. that will be submitted to the International General Education Conference at Geneva.

The report starts with statistical data on the number of pupils in the primary education: the new ones and the ones enlisted, the total number of classes, schools and the average class density in each of the government and private schools during the years 1976/77 and 1977/78 together with the percentage of increase during the latter year.

Then the report goes on to review the new laws for the primary education in 1977/78, the training programs and the different fields they serve... Then it reviews the project of the one-class school experiment and the extent of achievement of the project objectives in its third year. The report also talks about the basic education experiment and the steps taken to amend it according to the results arising from the application of the experiment. Then it goes on to discuss the assessment methods, the examinations and curricula, describing the extent of development thereof, the new books approved, technical direction and its modern methods and the extent of their application in this type of education.

Primary School Board - Formation - Legislations

88. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 63 of March 27, 1978 Amending Certain Provisions of Resolution No. 166 of 1972 in Connection with the Constitution of a Board for the Primary School and the Determination of its Functions", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 2 stencil pages.

This Resolution consists of two articles.

Article 1 provides for the amendment of Article 1 of Ministerial Resolution No. 166 of 1972 which determines the functions of the Primary School Board, describes the manner of its formation and the method for selecting its members whether from the school itself or from outside.

The same Article describes the procedure for constituting Boards in primary schools containing classes of special education and also in primary private education schools.

Article 2 provides for the publication of the Resolution and its coming into force.

Primary Schools - Sneaking Away

89. Al-Laqani, Farouk 'Abdul Hamed, "The Problem of Sneaking Away in the Education of the First Stage", (Mushkilat Al-Tasarrub Fi-Ta'lim Al-Marhalah Al-Oula), "Al-Maktaba" magazine, Vol 10, Issue No. 1, Cairo, (January 1978), pp. 21-41.

In the introduction, the writer talks about the importance of the relationship between education and economic and social development, and the importance of educational planning going side by side with economic and social planning. He explains the meaning of the pupils sneaking away from school and education. Then he reviews the percentage of loss and sneaking away in the education of the first stage in Egypt and the material loss resulting from this loss. He describes the stages during which the pupil disrupts his studies in the developing countries, and makes a comparison in this respect between these and the developed countries. Then follow some explanations that would help find out the students prone to sneaking away. The writer also reviews the contents of a study

prepared by some foreign education professors to discern the relationship between the amount of learning and the transfer from one school to another and the results thereof. He also reviews the study prepared by some other foreign professors for comparison between the quality of the students who ended by disrupting their studies and those who kept on until they joined the faculties and the results thereof, together with the number of problems resulting from sneaking away.

The article concludes with an explanation of the seriousness of this problem and the way of dealing with it.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

Legislations

90. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 65 of March 27, 1978 Amending Certain Provisions of Resolution No. 41 of 1970 in Connection with the Implementing Regulation of the Law of Private Education No. 16 of 1969", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 1 stencil page.

This Resolution consists of two articles.

Article 1 provides for the amendment of Article 20 of Ministerial Resolution No. 41 of 1970. It sets forth the procedure for constituting a Consultative Committee for running the private school and mentions the categories to be appointed on the Consultative Committee entrusted with the administration of technical secondary schools. The Article, further, explains the frequency of meetings held each month by the Committee and the requirements for the validity of any meeting and the voting procedure. The Committee's functions are also defined in this Article.

The second article specifies the publication in which the Resolution is to be published and determines the date of its coming into force.

Talented Students

91. Radwan, Mohamed Mahmoud, "The Talented and the Handicapped", (Al-Mawhouboun Wal-Mu'awwaqoun), "Al-Rayed", Teachers' Magazine, Vol. 23, Issue No. 1, (March 1978), p. 2.

Following an introduction on the need for caring for the handicapped and on the extent of interest shown in this category of pupils by the United Nations, the writer reviewed the discussions held by the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology on this problem.

Indicating the extremely low number of handicapped pupils admitted in institutes of private education in Egypt, the writer said the natural result is to admit these pupils in the schools of normal pupils. He explained the consequences of this problem.

Moving to talented pupils, the writer gave an idea of their percentage and emphasized their need for a special care, indicating the steps to be taken in this regard.

According to the writer, the primary stage of education should be shortened for the benefit of talented students. Funds saved from such step could be used to open more schools and classes for the handicapped.

Concluding his article, the writer called for a reconsideration of the system of education so as to provide talented pupils with opportunities consistent with their abilities.

PRIVATE LESSONS

92. Al-Amin, Hosni, "In Order to Do Away with the Private Lessons' Epidemic", (Min Agl Al-Qada' 'Ala Waba' Al-Durus Al-Khususia), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 104th year, Issue No. 33342 (March 25, 1978), p. 11.

The article starts with explaining the role of teachers in the spread of the phenomenon of private lessons and points out the means they adopt to free themselves from their work in order to give these lessons. He then talks about the impact of loaning tens of thousands of distinguished teachers to other countries on the aggravation of the private lessons' problem and the effect of long leaves, holidays on national occasions and sports events in reducing the number of actual teaching days at schools and the spread of private lessons. He concludes by reviewing the means that should be followed to do away with this phenomenon, stressing upon the necessity of reconsidering the system of "loaning", holidays and examinations, and the importance of tying up the teaching programs with life and the continued progress in education.

93. Ezzeddine, Youssef, "School Groups for the Strengthening of Pupils", (Magmu'at Madrasia Li-Taqwiyat Al-Talamiz), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8791, (January 22, 1978), p. 6.

The subject starts with pointing out the importance of evaluating the educational standard of male and female students in the different educational stages in the light of the mid-year examinations and bringing the results to the notice of fathers and guardians.

The writer talks about the groups for the strengthening of the pupils in the various schools and the means of organizing them in the subjects of the Arabic and English languages, mathematics and science. He gives patterns of some of the schools in the various governorates. Then he goes on to talk about the problem of private lessons, describing its effect upon the educational process and the viewpoints of some students, guardians and teachers thereon.

The writer, finally, refers to the decisions taken by the Cairo Local Council regarding arranging and organizing strengthening groups gratis in all teaching stages.

PUPILS

Evaluation - Experimental Commercial Schools

94. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 25 of January 29, 1978 in Connection with the System for Evaluating Pupils in the Second Year of the Technical Commercial Experimental Schools Following the 5-Year System for Training Commercial Technicians", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 1 stencil page plus appendices.

This Resolution consists of three articles.

Article 1 sets forth the systems and controls applicable in evaluating these pupils.

The second article specifies the maximum and minimum grades set for each subject, the time allotted for examinations in each school subject and the manner in which grades are distributed.

Article 3 provides for the publication and effective date of this Resolution.

Two tables are contained in the appendices. One dealing with the distribution of grades and the time allotted for answering examination questions in subjects of general knowledge, and the second deals with the distribution of grades and the time allotted in the examinations of technical commercial subjects. It also deals with the vocational training examinations annually required from the pupils in these schools.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

95. Farghali, Ahmed, "Religious Culture, a Basic Subject at Assiut University Starting Next Year", (Al-Thaqafah Al-Diniah Maddah Asasiah Bi-Gami'at Assiut Min Al-'Am Al-Qadim), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8845, (March 17, 1978), p. 9.

The writer starts his subject with a review of the recommendations of the First African Islamic Conference held in Mauritania and the recommendations adopted by the Council of the Arab Universities Federation concerning religious culture.

Then he points out the objectives for approving the introduction of religious culture as a basic subject at Assiut University Faculties.

The writer reviews his opinion in connection with laying down the scientific material for the Islamic studies, pointing out the specifications thereof and the scopes of service, seeking assistance in this respect from the Islamic stance towards the method of scientific research and the important causes it treated.

Then the writer makes some suggestions as to what the scientific material of this subject should include at the Faculty of Law, stressing the objectives of jurisprudence, the principle of consultation, rights, duties and social justice, and at the Faculty of Medicine stressing upon Islam's view of man as a substance and a spirit and its view of the doctor, protection and sickness, mentioning the scientific wonderous nature of the Quran in the field of medicine.

Development of

96. Fayed, Abdul Latif, "Priorities of Reforming Education at Al-Azhar Institutes", (Awlawiyat Islah Al-Ta'lim Bil-Ma'ahid Al-Azharia), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8803, (February 3, 1978), p. 9.

This subject deals with the decisions of the Higher Committee for the Supervision of Education at Al-Azhar Institutes adopted at its first meeting on the reforming of education at these Institutes. and the revision of their educational policy.

The writer talks about the functions of this Committee and makes some remarks on its formation. Then he talks about the Institutes and Faculties meant by the reform of education therein before others, describing the role played by the Faculties of Arabic Language and the Principles of Religion and Jurisprudence and the education development studies and researches carried out by them for the advancement of education therein.

The writer then goes on to talk about the importance of the school textbook and the planning for its developing. Then he makes suggestions concerning the policy of enrolment at these Institutes and the supervision thereof.

Problems of

97. Al-Shabshiri, Tayil, "The Local Council Discuss Azhari Educational Problems", (Al-Magalis Al-Mahalliah Tunaqish Mushkilat Al-Ta'lim Al-Azhari), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8789, (January 20, 1978), p. 9.

This subject deals with a review of the discussions held at the Local Councils of Al-Bihaira Governorate regarding Azhari Education, its problems and the means of developing it. The writer talks about the admission policy and the importance of revising it, and the curricula and the means of developing them in all the different stages of education, pointing out the weak points in the examination system and correction at the schools of these stages. Then he reviews the proposed curriculum which was approved by the Council in respect of reforming education at Al-Azhar and schools for the memorizing of the Quran, admission policy, cultural and religious curricula, incentive system, social services for Al-Azhar students and the examination system.

98. Al-Ba'thi, Ahmed, "Islamic Groups in the Universities (2)", (Al-Gama'at Al-Islamiah Fil-Gami'at), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 104th year, Issue No. 33292, (February 3, 1978), p. 11.

The subject reviews the opinion of the Cairo University Vice Rector regarding religious guidance at the universities and the conditions which must be met therein. Then he reviews what he considers capable of remedying the problems of the religious groups in the universities, pointing out the efforts exerted by Cairo University to encourage and organize Islamic conferences. He also reviews the opinion of the Cairo University Vice Rector in the means of teaching and disseminating religion among the university students. Then the subject goes on to review Al-Azhar Vice Rector's statement on the role of Al-Azhar and its responsibility towards guiding the Islamic groups in the universities and the importance of the presence of co-ordination and organization between Al-Azhar bodies and the responsible officials at the universities and the student leaders. At the end, the subject reviews the statement of Al-Azhar Vice Rector on the importance of introducing the subject of religion to the curricula of the universities and the effect of proper religious guidance.

Problems of

99. Al-Ba'thi, Ahmed, "Islamic Groups in the Universities (1), The Problems They Face and the Solutions Suggested Therefor", (Al-Gama'at Al-Islamiah Fil-Gami'at (1), Al-Mushkilat Allati Tuwagihuha Wal-Hulul Al-Muqtarahah Laha), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 104th year, Issue No. 33285, (January 27, 1978), p. 11.

The writer starts the subject with a talk on the elections of the student unions at the universities, pointing out the effect of electing members of the Islamic groups who ran for elections on the direction of the student activities at the universities. Then he reviews the problems facing these groups from the members' point of view, stressing upon the universities relinquishing the support of their activities, blocking the religious symposiums they hold and the enemosity of the other elements thereto. He then points out the requests of such groups to the authorities responsible for the universities. He reviews the opinion of the Cairo University Rector on the problems presented by the students, stating what the

universities have done in the way of supporting these groups materially and appointing a religious guide for each to guide the students therein.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Problems

100. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Scholars and the Real Problem; A University Issue", (Al-Mab'outhoun Wal-Mushkilah Al-Haqiqiyyah; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 542, (March 15, 1978), pp. 50-51.

Following a review of the problems from which Egyptian scholars are complaining, whether these problems relate to the material side represented by the high cost of living or from the academic side represented by the non-proficiency in foreign language and the late registration in foreign universities, the writer dealt with the problem of failure of Egyptian scholars to return to Egypt upon completing their studies.

Dealing at length with the latter problem, the writer related its history and causes then outlined a report prepared by the National Council for Education and Scientific Research on the measures to be taken to put an end to this problem. Here, the writer described the proportions of this problem and mentioned the countries where Egyptian scholars prefer to stay at the conclusion of their mission. He also pointed to the impact of this problem on the policy of sending Egyptian scholars abroad for their postgraduate work.

Concluding his article, the writer referred to the recent meeting of Egyptian Cultural Counsellors and Directors of Educational Offices abroad, saying that these officials are expected to take the necessary steps to face the problem and prepare well-studied recommendations for putting an end to it.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Picnics

101. Sabri, Ahmed Abdul Raouf, "Guide to Picnics", (Al-Murshid Fil-Rihlaat), by Ahmed Abdul Raouf Sabri and revised by Tewfik Mohamed Ghareeb, Directorate-General for Social Education, Ministry of Education, 1978, 96 pages.

Following an introduction on the significance and aims of picnics in general and their role in developing good citizens, the author divided the text of his book into nine chapters.

In Chapter 1, he explained the aims of picnics and the benefits accruing to youngsters from travel.

Chapter 2 deals with the types of picnics, dividing them into local and foreign.

The third chapter explains the procedure for forming picnic groups.

Chapter 4 is concerned with picnic planning, organization and preparation.

In the fifth chapter, the author reviewed picnic programmes indicating the different requirements for picnics planned for primary, preparatory and secondary school pupils.

Chapter 6 deals with pioneering in scholastic fields and supervision in picnics. It defines the functions of a general supervisor.

The seventh chapter is concerned with the aims contemplated by the different kinds of hobbies.

Chapter 8 deals with picnic records. It mentions the various kinds of records which a social worker or group pioneer should keep, giving examples of such records and reports.

The ninth and last chapter contains general directives and suggestions, followed by a bibliographical list of the references consulted by the author.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Analysis of

102. Badr, Ahmed 'Abdul Latif, "Towards Analysing the School Books", (Nahwa Tahlil Al-Kutub Al-Dirasia), "Al-Ra'id, Teachers' Magazine", 23rd year, Issue No. 1, (January, 1978), pp 19-20.

The writer starts the article with an introduction outlining the objectives of the modern educational trends and how far away they are from memorizing and instruction. Then he goes on to talk about

the importance of the introduction of the school book in explaining the system of the author and the way he reviews his subject, pointing out the necessity of reading it together with the students at the beginning of the academic year and analysing it. Then he explains the defects of the present school books, laying emphasis on how linguistically high-browed they are, the shortcomings of the review thereof, and lack of attention on the part of the author of the introduction. Then he goes on to analyse the contents of some of the set "passage and expression" books of the preparatory and secondary stages, pointing out the way they review the subject and how they are above the understanding of the students. In the end, the writer points out the necessity of simplifying the subject, making it appealing to students and the effect of that on their interest in learning.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

103. Ezzeddine, Youssef, "L.E. 19.7 million for School Buildings - Special Committees for Preparing and Equipping Buildings", (L.E. 19.7 million Lil-Mabani Al-Madrasiah - Ligan Khassah Li-I'dad Wa-Taghiz Al-Mabani), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8783, (January 14, 1978), p. 6.

The subject deals with a review of the Ministry of Education's plan regarding school buildings and equipment for the year 1978. It gives particulars about the Ministry's allocations for the new and old buildings and the percentage of these allocations to the Ministry's budget and the State's services budget, making a comparison between this year's allocations and last year's and giving the percentage of increase.

The writer then talks about the committees that have been formed in the Education Directorates to follow up the process of preparing the new school buildings and providing them with the necessary equipment and the role of these committees in supervising the projects and handling the obstacles that stand in the way of execution.

In connection with the technical secondary schools, the subject deals with determining the various technical fields among which the items of the budget for the technical education buildings should be distributed, giving their percentage to the general education budget and a comparison between what was approved and what was spent the year before.

SCHOOL JOURNALISM

104. Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Education, Educational Activities Department, School Journalism Department, "School Journalism Report on the Unwritten Journalistic Project at the Teachers' Institutes and the Project of Education through Journalism", (Taqrir Al-Sahafa Al-Madrasia 'An Mashru' Al-Sahafa Al-Masmu'a Bi-Dur Al-Mu'allimin Wa-Mashru' Al-Ta'lim 'An Tariq Al-Sahafa), Cairo, 1978, 3 pages, stencilled.

The document starts with a talk on the program laid down for supervisors of unwritten journalism at the men and women teachers' institutes, organized by the General Training Department, determining the period of the program, the number of attendants, the subjects and field visits paid by the students. Then, it explains the objectives of the program, emphasizing the necessity of providing the students with a certain amount of broadcasting techniques. Then it went on to explain the project of education through journalism, describing the objective of the project and the steps of implementation. It concluded by talking about the students' role in the implementation of this project.

SCHOOL MEALS

105. Ezzeddine, Youssef, "Meals for the Students of the Men and Women Teachers Institutes and Technical Schools", (Wagabat Ghiza'iah Li Tullab Dur Al-Mu'allimin Wal-Mu'allimat Wal-Madaris Al-Fanniah), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8840, (March 12, 1978), p. 6.

This subject reviews what has been done regarding the expansion of the meal project for the men and women Teachers Institutes and the Industrial and Agricultural Schools provided by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Development Program of the United Nations in Egypt. It then deals with the number of students benefiting from this project during each of its four years. The writer then talks about the role that the meals play in remedying some of the problems of education particularly upcountry. Finally he talks about the project budget and the quantities and kinds provided during the project implementation period.

106. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "General Circular No. 10 dated 7/3/1978 on the School Pupils Feeding Plan", (Nashrah Ammah Raqam 10 Bi-Tarikh 7/3/1978 Bisha'n Khittat Taghziat Talamiz Al-Madaris), Cairo, Feeding Division, Ministry of Education, 1978, 31 pp.

This circular defines the categories to whom meals are issued within the framework of the school pupils feeding plan for the year 1978 and the periods during which the meals should be offered and the specifications thereof for the various educational stages.

Then the circular describes the role and duties of the Education Directorates and Departments in respect of the implementation plan, the data they give and the control and supervision over the implementation of this plan.

Then it reviews the feeding projects for the primary schools in the up-country and the international organizations subscribing thereto.

To show the effect of school feeding on the pupils' health and nutrition and on the educational aspect, the circular presented a project describing the means of evaluating the health and education effect on the pupils and giving the quantities of good set for male and female students participating in the campings organized by the Physical Education and Social Departments.

Committees - Primary Schools

107. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 57 of March 7, 1978 in Connection with the Amendment of Ministerial Resolution No. 35 of 1977 Dealing with the Constitution of a Committee for Overseeing the Relation between School Meals and Academic Achievement of Pupils in Rural Primary Schools", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 2 stencil pages.

The first of the two Articles comprising this Resolution provides for the amendment of Article 1 of Ministerial Resolution No. 35 of 1977 and lists the members of the Committee following its new constitution and specifies the position of each member. It also indicates the Committee's functions.

Article 2 fixes the date of implementation of this Resolution and specifies the quarters responsible for its implementation.

SCHOOLS

The One-Class

108. Saif, Subhi Atallah, "The One-Class or Two-Class School as a Means of Education", (Al-Madrasah Zat Al-Fasl Al-Wahid Aw Al-Faslain Ka-Uslub Lil-Ta'lim), "Al-Maktaba" newspaper, (Sahifat Al-Maktabah), Cairo, Vol. 10, Issue No. 1, (January 1978), pp. 42-55.

The writer starts his talk with an explanation of the extent of development in accommodating preliminary school children in the villages and remote areas. Then he reviews the number of children admitted from preliminary into primary schools during the year 1976/77, giving the reasons for children refraining from joining primary schools. Then follows a presentation of the steps taken by the National Council for Education for studying the establishment of one-class or two-class schools. The writer then explains the objectives of this kind of education, the steps of implementation and the importance of practising flexibility in implementation. Then he explains the system of education at these schools, pointing out the importance of dividing the pupils into three categories, the method of forming these categories and the means of movement to the corresponding grades at the government primary schools. Then he describes the methods that have to be followed in teaching at these schools. The article ends with a presentation of the problems that can face the implementation process.

109. Al-Tawdi, Hussein Rushdi, "Eighty New One-Class Schools to Commence Next Year in Gharbiyyah Governorate", (80 Madrasah Jadidah zat Al-Fasl Al-Wahed Tabdaa Al-Dirasah biha Al-'Aamm Al-Qadem Bil-Gharbiyyah), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 8007, (February 13, 1978), p. 7.

After describing this new type of schools, consisting of one class only and serving villages and rural areas, the writer explained their aims and reviewed the resolutions adopted by the Executive Council of Gharbiyyah Governorate for allocating the funds needed for building these new one-class schools. He mentioned their number, specified their building sites, estimated the number of pupils expected to be admitted and described the role of private initiative in this respect.

The writer went on to review the accomplishments made by the schools in the Governorate which follow the system of educational

stages, mentioning the number of successful pupils expected to be admitted in them in the forthcoming year. He reviewed as well the allocations appropriated for equipping technical education schools with their requirements, adding that this type of schools should be expanded and their educational policies should be developed.

SCIENCE TEACHERS

Preparatory Schools - Problems of

110. Al-Ansari, Samia Lutfi, "Contentment with Work Among Science Teachers in the Preparatory Education Stage", (Al-Rida 'An Al-'Amal Bayn Mudarrisi Al-'Ulum Bil-Marhalah Al-I'dadiah), "Education" newspaper, (Sahifat Al-Tarbiah), 30th year, Issue No. 2, (March 1978), pp 15-73.

The researcher starts her study with a review of the problem, expressing her feelings through her work in teaching science in the preparatory stage schools. Then she defines the objectives and equipment she has used to collect the teaching material, reviewing the questionaires she has used to ascertain the extent of the school's contentment with her work. She also reviews the sample of the study she has used and its specifications.

The researcher then reviews the results obtained from the application of the questionaire after analysis. She talks about the relation between the contentment with work and sex, social status, academic qualifications, age and period of study.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Development of

111. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, "Report on the Development of Education in A.R.E. in the School Year 1977/78 in the Field of Secondary Education", Cairo, Directorate-General for Secondary Education, 1978, 2 pages.

- Report submitted in preparation for the Annual Report on the Development of Education in A.R.E. in 1976-1978.

This report deals with the developments in the structure of secondary education, in the system of comprehensive education and the schools established pursuant to it and in other educational matters such as curricula, school buildings, workshops and their required equipment and the contemplated aims of comprehensive schools.

It also reviewed the authorities which the Ministry of Education has delegated to school administrations in order that they would live up to their responsibilities.

As regards the training and preparation of teachers, the report related the efforts of the Ministry for making a thorough revision of teacher training methods, curricula and evaluation, mentioning the studies undertaken in this regard.

In conclusion, the report dealt with examinations and evaluation as well as the new policies adopted for the realization of the desired objectives. It also reviewed the various aspects which modern examinations are expected to assess.

112. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, "Report on the Development of Education in A.R.E. for the Academic Year 1977/78 in the Field of Secondary Education", (Taqrir 'An Tatawur Al-Tarbiah Wal-Ta'lim Fi Gumhuriat Misr Al-'Arabiah 'An Al-'Am Al-Dirasi 1977/78 Fi Magal Al-Ta'lim Al-Thanawi), Cairo, Secondary Education Division, 1978, 2 pp (stencil).

- Report submitted to the Educational Documentation Body concerning the preparation of the annual report on the development of Education in A.R.E. during the years 1976/77 and 1977/78.

The report starts with a presentation of what is new in the field of secondary education and what has been done regarding the comprehensive system schools opened in Tanta and Suhag and the preparations undertaken concerning the teaching plan, curricula, buildings, workshops and the equipment required therefor. Then the report refers to the branching off system in the third scientific grade, military secondary schools and the method of school management, pointing out the means of consolidating the status of the school and granting it further authorities.

Then the report reviews the present method of qualifying teachers for this stage and the means of training them to teach the curricula.

It also talks about the importance of revising the methods of preparing the teachers, the curricula and the methods of assessment. Finally the report refers to the new methods of examinations and the aspects they evaluate, and the results of these methods in the general secondary school certificate examinations.

Secondary Schools for Physical Education - Legislations

113. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 66 Dated March 27, 1978 in Connection with the Internal Regulation of the Secondary School for Physical Education in Cairo", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 9 pages.

This Resolution consists of two articles.

The first article provides for the implementation of the attached Regulation and the second deals with the date of its coming into force.

The Regulation itself falls into eight chapters comprising eighteen articles.

Chapter 1, consisting of one article, determines the object of establishing the school.

The second chapter, which comprises the three next articles, deals with the system of admission and the various courses provided by the school.

Chapter 3, containing the three subsequent articles, is concerned with the school's curricula, educational system and evaluation methods.

The fourth chapter, which comprises the next five articles, is concerned with the procedure for constituting the School's Board and General Assembly, the Technical Committee for Physical Education, the Students' Association and the Parents' Council.

Chapter 5, consisting of two articles, defines the proficiency required in teachers of cultural subjects and trainers of physical education.

The sixth chapter, which consists of one article, defines the functions of the School Principal, while the seventh, consisting of two articles, specifies the remunerations paid to the School's personnel including teachers, administrators and general staff.

The eighth and last chapter, containing one article, specifies the shares assumed by the Ministry of Education and the National Council of Youth and Sports in the school's budget and sets the rules for expenditure of funds.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

114. Ahmed, Loutfi Barakat, "Educational Thought in The Service of the Deaf Child", (Al-Fikr Al-Tarbawi fi Ri'ayat Al-Tifl Al-Asamm), Cairo, Al-Nahda Al-Misryyah Bookshop, 1978, 255 pages.

This introduction, the author related the education experience he had gained from the day-to-day field work at 'Abbasiyyah Men and Women Teacher Training Institute. He went on to explain the object of his book and pointed to the various fields in which this work may be of use. He then gave a definition of a deaf child and described the various types of deafness.

The book is subsequently divided into four main chapters.

Chapter 1 presents a review of some educational, psychological and social features characterizing the personality of a deaf child and shaping his abilities.

The second chapter consists of a historical background of the progress and development of educational thought and the efforts made for caring for these children from ancient times and until today.

In the third chapter, the writer reviewed some of the scientific and educational methods used in measuring hearing and the new techniques devised for improving it.

The fourth and last chapter offers an educational analysis of curricula and school subjects taught to deaf children in Egyptian schools and points to the specific methods applied to ensure the realization of the aims and purposes of curricula.

115. "Care for the Talented and Handicapped in Educational Stages", (Ri'ayat Al-Mawhouboen Wal-Mu'awaqeen fi Marahal Al-Ta'leem), "Report of the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology, Fifth Session, October 1977 - July 1978", Specialized Councils, Cairo, 1978, pp. 56 - 62.

After identifying both the talented and the handicapped and indicating the manner in which they are spotted or discovered and the time most appropriate for making such discovery, the report reviewed the Ministry of Educationsendeavoure for spotting gifted pupils and extending the necessary care to them. It explained the aims sought from this procedure and the manner in which talented pupils may be utilized in promoting the society.

As f.. the handicapped, the report described the volume of educational and health services put at the disposal of their various types. It reproduced a study made by the National Council for Education on the care extended to both the talented and the handicapped with the aim of generating more interest in their care and affairs.

In conclusion, the report reviewed the Council's recommendations adopted on the basis of this study.

SPORTS EDUCATION
Special Sections and Training Centers

116. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Sports Education Department Research and Projects Section, "A Report on the Special Sections and Training Centers", (Taqrir 'An Al-Aqsam Al-Makhsusah Wa-Marakiz Al-Tadrib), Cairo, 1978, 30 pages stencil.

The document demonstrates the objectives of the male and female students' physical fitness and the means of the achievement thereof in the primary, preparatory and secondary education stages. It reviews the conditions which should be met in order to raise the movement standard of the male and female students. It also reviews the objectives of the training centers and the means of organizing them, pointing out the importance of making them available in the education directorates and the means of straightening them out.

Then it explains the budget items and the way they are spent on students and supervisors. It then points out the source of financing the sports education activities and the means of expenditure on students, supervisors, incentives and bonuses.

The document concludes by reviewing the means of distributing these incentives and bonuses.

STUDENTS
Absence of

117. 'Abdul Wahhab, Mahmoud, "The Scholastic Year Ends in April", (Al-'Aam Al-Dirasi Yantahi Fi Ibril), "Al-Gumhouriyah" Newspaper, 25th Year, Issue No. 8817, (February 17, 1978), p. 5.

The article starts with a review of what went on at the meeting of education leaders under the chairmanship of the First Under-Secretary to remedy the phenomenon of pupils' absence and their irregular attendance during the months of March and April, explaining the shortcomings of the decisions taken at the meeting for solving this problem.

Then he described the shortcomings of the academic year and the effect of the limited teaching hours on the weakness of students learning, and the spread of the phenomenon of private lessons all through the stages of education. The writer, in the end, explains the importance of prolonging the period of the academic year to ten months, drawing up a timetable for the construction of complete schools, reverting to the fullday system, developing the education curricula and the impact this will have on building Egypt in the future.

118. Dunia, Hamed, "Pupils' Drop-out Firm Decisions to Face it", (Tazwigh Al-Talamiz- Qararat Hasima Li-Muwagahatih), "October" Magazine, 2nd Year, Issue No. 69, (February 19, 1978), pp. 16 - 17.

The subject starts with a talk on examinations, the period of anxiety that the pupils and guardians go through and the method of revising the lessons learnt during the academic year, pointing to the importance of the teachers' role during this period in the process of organizing times of study for the pupils and arranging study groups for the advancement of the weak.

The writer goes on to talk about the established realities at schools during this period of the year, referring to the problem of the absence of all pupils and teachers and the reasons therefore. Then, he reviews the decisions taken by the Ministry of Education to cope with this problem and the role of the inspectors general in the implementation of these decisions and the means of their follow-up to secure continuation of lessons by various means.

119. Al-Barad'i, Mohamed Mustafa, "So that Schools May Not Become Open in Name Only and Study in Fact at Home", (Lakay La Tusbih Al-Madaris Maftuhah Isman Wal-Dirasah Bil-Buyut Fi'lan), "Al-Ahram" Newspaper, 104th Year, Issue No. 33318, (March1, 1978), p. 3.

The writer starts his article with a comparison between the situation at schools at the end of the academic year in ancient times and the situation at present. He then explains the reasons that led to the spread of this problem, stressing upon the overcrowdedness of classes with students, and the material and psychological instability of the teachers. Then he demonstrates the role of the directors and headmasters of schools in stamping out this phenomenon, pointing out their role in laying down the best method for the benefit of their students until the end of the academic year and remedying the problem of student absence. Then he projects the role of the education leaders in the Education Directorates in treating this problem, emphasizing their role in laying down the proper controls for rewarding hard-working teachers and punishing the inactive ones and laying down the rules and regulations that guarantee discipline at school. He then points out the importance of changing the examination system in remedying this problem.

120. Bishai, Maher Farag, "Private Lessons are The Reason", (Al-Durus Al-Khususiah Hiya Al-Sabab), "Al-Ahram" Newspaper, 104th Year, Issue No. 33337, (March 20, 1978), p. 11.

The writer starts his article by talking about the phenomenon of lack of discipline in schools at the end of the academic year and the efforts exerted by the responsible officials to remedy this problem. Then he explains the factors which led to this problem, stressing the shortcomings of the present law, dealing with students' absence and their impact on the aggravation of the problem. He demonstrates the effect of the spread of private lessons and the continued transfer of teachers all year round on the instability of teaching at schools. In the end the writer reviews some suggestions for remedying this problem, pointing out, in this connection, the necessity of amending the law dealing with absence and the guarantees that the new law should include to limit students' absence. He also talks about the transfer of teachers and the necessity of carrying it out some time before the beginning of the academic year.

Evaluation - Experimental Industrial Schools

121. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ...etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 32 of October 30, 1978 in Connection with the Evaluation and Control Systems in Final and Diploma Examinations of Experimental Industrial Technical Schools (Following 5-Year System)", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 6 pages + appendices.

This Resolution comprises five articles and fifteen appendices.

Article 1 indicates the measures for controlling end-of-year examinations and evaluating students in the first, second, third and fourth years of these schools.

The second article sets forth the principles to be observed in holding diploma examinations, whether in vocational drills or in scientific and cultural subjects, and indicates the bases for the distribution of the maximum and minimum grades on these subjects.

Article 3 specifies the cases in which students who have in the past sat for annual or diploma examinations, may be permitted to sit again for the examination in a subsequent year.

The fourth article deals with the fees and service charges established in the general rules and applicable to any students who are subject to this Resolution.

The fifth and last article deals with the publication and enforcement of this Resolution.

Appendices attached to this Resolution contain data on the distribution of maximum and minimum grades and the time allotted for examination subjects in the various branches in Galal Fahmi School, Cairo School of Technical Architecture in Dar El-Salam, Alexandria Industrial Technical School and Cairo Industrial Technical School in Qubbah.

Failure
Secondary School

122. Mmbabi, Mohamed Mohamed Sakran, "Factors of Student Failure in the Scientific Section 3rd Grade, Secondary - A Field Study of Some Schools of Giza Governorate", (Awamil Rusub Al-Tullab Fil-Qism Al-'Ilmi Min Al-Saff Al-Thalith Al-Thanawi, Dirasah Maydaniah Li-Ba'd Madaris Muhafzit Al-Giza), Cairo, Principles of Education Section, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University, 1978, 497 pages.

- A study submitted to the Principles of Education Section, Faculty of Education, 'Ain Shams University for a Master's Degree in Education.

This thesis contains six sections in addition to the suggestions made and a list of references and appendices. The researcher has devoted the first section to review the problem of research, describing the limits thereof, the importance of the research, the research hypotheses and style, element and s[illegible]n of the research and research procedures and plan.

The second section reviews the previous studies that dealt with the research subject, describing the objective thereof, method of treatment and trends of dealing with student failure. The third section explains the procedures of the field study of the thesis, describing the channels and elements. The fourth section defines the personal factors connected with the student failure. The fifth section describes the home factors connected with this failure. The sixth section reviews the school factors connected with this problem. Then follows a conclusion in which the researcher describes the extent of the veracity of the hypotheses laid down in the research and the extent of the research realization thereof. Then he gives the recommendations that should be adopted in the light of the results of the study in order to overcome this problem. These recommendations deal with the improvement of home conditions and the effect thereof on encouraging the student to study paying attention to the school and teachers potentialities, changing the examination systems and caring for the set books and study subjects in order to overcome this problem. The thesis ends with a list of the Arabic and foreign references that the researcher relied upon in preparing his thesis besides the appendices that contained the research forms, statistics of the total expenditure on general secondary education from 1971/72 to 1974/75, progress of the numbers enlisted and those admitted therein from 1967/68 to 1976/77 and the progress of the numbers enlisted in secondary education in the Giza Governorate during the same period.

TEACHERS

Duties

123. Al-Shal, Mahmoud Al-Nabawi, "The Teacher's Vocational and Functional Commitments", (Iltizamat Al-Mu'allim Al-Mihania Wal-Wazifia), "Al-Ra'id Teachers' Magazine", 23rd year, Issue No. 1, (January 1978), pp. 17-18.

The article starts with an introduction describing the teacher's role in preparing manpower. Then it reviews the role of education in building up the modern state and talks about the importance of tying the school up to home and the effect thereof in shaping the character of the student and his dealings with others. Then it explains the teacher's role in consolidating the educational process and helping the student. It also demonstrates the importance of the teacher's knowledge of the objectives the state aims to achieve through the process of education, and knowledge of the characteristics of the pupils' growth. It explains the teacher's vocational and functional duties, laying emphasis on what he should do to set a good example, and highlighting his role in promoting the team-work and co-operative spirit in the pupils, providing a good working

atmosphere, discerning the characteristics of the environment and making use thereof, combating negativity, taking care of the distinguished pupils, raising the standard of pupils' performance, encouraging the spirit of perfection and co-operation innovation and initiative in the pupils. It also talks about the importance of the teacher's use of the democratic system in discussion and highlighting the spiritual values. In the end, the writer describes the importance of enabling the pupils to face the problems of society and making them get used to shouldering responsibility.

Loaning Legislations

124. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 1 of January 1, 1978 in Connection with the Conditions for the External Loaning of Teachers", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 12 pages plus appendices in stencil form.

This Resolution consists of fifteen Articles and a number of appendices.

In Article 1, a definition of external loaning is given.

The second article specifies the term of external loaning, while Article 3 determines the jobs whose occupants are eligible for loaning.

Conditions for applying for external loaning are set forth in Article 4, while the fifth article indicates the order in which applicants for loaning are arranged.

Rules to be observed in calculating the fraction of a term of loaning of two years or less are set forth in Article 6, while the rules for nomination of teachers are laid down in the seventh article.

Article 8 describes the procedure for processing applications for loaning.

The duties of the competent Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education in preparing the loaning movement are defined in Article 9.

The tenth article deals with the annual reports assessing the performance of each applicant for loaning.

Cases in which applications for loaning are prohibited are specified in Article 11.

The twelfth article indicates the task of the respective Educational Directorates and Administrations once an executive order for loaning is issued.

Exceptional cases in which teachers may be authorized to conclude private contracts of employment abroad are listed in Article 13.

By Article 14, Ministerial Resolution No. 12 of 1977 is repealed.

The fifteenth and last article deals with the Resolution's implementation and determines the powers of the competent Undersecretary in this respect.

Appendices attached to the Resolution contain a schedule for the movement of external loaning to African and Arab countries and specimens of the application forms and lists of loaning to Arab and African countries in 1978/79.

Shortage

125. "Assessment of the Teaching Bodies' Situation in the Various Stages of General and Technical Education and the Council's Recommendations for Filling Gaps therein", (Taqdeer Al-Mawqif Bil-Nisbah Li-Hayaat Al-Tadrees fi Mukhtalaf Marahel Al-Ta'leem Al-'Aamm Wal-Fanni Wa-Tawsiyyaat Al-Majlis Bi-Shaan Sadd Al-'Ajz Al-Qayem fiha), "Report of the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology", Fifth Session, October 1977-July 1978, Cairo, Specialized Councils, 1978, pp. 37-47.

A picture is drawn in this Report of the clear contrasts revealed by the various studies made on the conditions of teaching bodies in the different stages of general and technical education and in teacher training colleges in the academic year 1977/78. It indicates the shortage in the number of teachers and their varying percentages divided by field of specialization.

The Report also reviews the aims contemplated by these studies, giving statistical data on the different fields of specialization and the percentage of shortage or surplus in each respective field and subject, whether such subject deals with general cultural matters

or with technical subjects such as those taught in commercial, agricultural and industrial schools.

The report, further, reviews the general recommendations adopted by the National Council at its fifth session on the methods for handling this problem along with the short and long term solutions devised by the Council. Emphasis is laid on the duty of the faculties of education, the Ministry of Education and all other agencies concerned with education in formulating a consistent and permanent policy for training teachers on the various aspects of specialization, taking into consideration the forecasts contained in the educational development plan.

Training - Agricultural Schools

126. A Training Program at the Agricultural Production Organizations (Birnamig Tadrib Fil-Mu'assasat Al-Intagiah Al-Zira'iah), Alexandria, 2-30 July 1977. Cairo, Office of the Agricultural Education Adviser, Ministry of Education, 1978, 6 pp typewritten.

The document starts with an introduction describing the objectives of affording agricultural education to the students of general education and reviewing the subjects taught in this field. It also talks of the importance of gaining technical experience and the practical skill of the teaching staff. Then it reviews the names of students in each governorate who took part in this program and the way they were distributed in the field of agricultural industrialization in Alexandria. It also reviews the number of daily training hours and the objectives this training has realized. It also reviews the recommendations relating to the program which deal with the importance of prolonging the period of training in the corresponding years and increasing the budget to cover as many trainers as possible.

The document concludes with a specimen of a follow-up card for the students after their return to school in order to ascertain the standard of the teachers and whatever vocational and scientific development has been realized.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Commercial Schools

127. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, "Report on the Types of Services and Aspects of Activity in Commercial Education", (Taqrir 'An Anwa' Al-Khadamat Wa-Nawahi Nashat Al-Ta'lim Al-Tugari), Cairo, Commercial Education Division 1978, 2 pp.

- Report presented for the preparation of the annual report on the development of education in A.R.E. during the years 1976/77 and 1977/78 for submission to the General Education Conference at Geneva.

The report reviews the methods adopted by the commercial education and the objectives it seeks to achieve, pointing out the importance of linking them to the labour needs in the various sectors. Then the report describes the scope of progress achieved by education at these schools and its coping with the most modern methods followed abroad. It then reviews the new specializations introduced into the schools of this type of education, pointing out the period of education in each, and the categories graduating from each and the fields each category works in.

Finally, the report talks about the branches of banking and commercial and social insurance included in the 5-year system technical, commercial experimental schools, pointing out the subjects taught, methods of teaching the methods of evaluation and examinations therein.

Development of its Social Concept in Egypt

128. Badran, Farid Mohamed, "A New Social Concept of Education", (Mafhum Igtima'i Gadid Lil-Ta'lim), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7985, (January 18, 1978), p. 5.

The article starts with a historical introduction in which the writer talks about modern education in Egypt since the days of Mohamed Ali, and the influence of the French culture and the British influence thereupon. He then demonstrates the effect of the 1952 Revolution on the expansion of education and making it free. He also highlights the effect of the expansion of education on modern Egyptian society and talks about the three types of technical education: administrative, industrial and commercial, showing the extent of their shortcomings, the reasons for the lack of interest on the part of students therein and the effect of that on the community, factories and companies. He explains the effect of the work of apprentices in small workshops and the students apprenticed to foreign technicians in meeting the labour market's needs of technicians. In the end, the writer explains the means of balancing interest in higher education with the urgent need of technical and vocational education and making education a paying investment and an effective contribution to the building of society.

129. Helmi, Mustafa Kamal, "Restrictions on Opening New Classes in Secondary Education and Interest in Technical Education", (Al-Hadd min Fath Fusul Jadidah Bil-Thanawi Wal-Ihtimam Bil-Ta'leem Al-Fanni), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7999, (February 3, 1978), p. 4.

In a speech delivered at the close of the mid-year holiday, the Minister of Education referred to the State's active role in the field of technical education and emphasized the need for taking into consideration the requirements of labour markets to qualified technicians with no limitation as to the number of students admitted in the various specialized institutes of technical education.

On the policy of admission in universities, the Minister referred to the rules to be observed in this respect, adding that university education should be linked to the State's needs to the different types of manpower. Here, again, he pointed to the share of technical education in the State's policy and to the role it could play in the present epoch of Egyptian history.

The Minister went on to review two experiments undertaken on general secondary students (boys and girls) to find out their abilities, dispel their fears from examinations and measure their readiness to comprehend and learn.

Concluding his speech, the Minister said it has been recently agreed to check any new classes in general secondary schools and to expand classes of technical education, giving the rationale and reasons for such expansion.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

Development of

130. Aref, Mahmoud, "The Expected Development of the Technical Industrial and Commercial Institutes", (Al-Tatawwur Al-Muntazar Lil-Ma'ahid Al-Fanniah Al-Sina'iah Wal-Tugariah), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7973, (January 4, 1978), p. 12.

At the beginning of the article, the writer specifies the problems facing the technical institutes and talks about the fact that there are no independent buildings therefor, shortage in the teaching

staff, lack of organizational statutes, low salaries of the graduates thereof and the inequality in their period of drafting in comparison with the university graduates. Then the writer reviews what the Minister of Education has said in connection with the efforts exerted for the development of these institutes, pointing out the effect of the aid provided by the Agency of International Aid (AID) for preparing some of these institutes and providing them with experts, and the developments introduced to the programs of some industrial and commercial institutes. Then he reviews the Minister's statement on the effect of the loan provided by the World Bank and the despatch of some of the teachers at these institutes for training in U.K. upon the development of these institutes in the future.

Organization of

131. 'Aref, Mahmoud, "Private Institutes have Statutes but State Institutes haven't", (Lil-Ma'ahid Al-Khassah Qanun Wa-Ma'ahid Al-Dawlah Bila-Qanun), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 26th year, Issue No. 7979, (January 11, 1979), p. 12.

At the beginning of his article, the writer demonstrates the extent of the State's need for skilled technicians and compares the technical institutes under the Ministry of Education with the private institutes in so far as the latter enjoy statutes organizing their work and defining their mission. He points out the importance of the government institutes, having internal regulations and the effect thereof on the definition of their mission and programs. He talks about the role of the graduates of such institutes in the development plan and compares the role of these institutes in Egypt with that in the advanced countries. He explains the problems they are suffering from, laying emphasis on the acute shortage of the teaching staff therein, the absence of a special cadre and lack of allotting missions to their demonstrators. In the end, the writer explains the necessity of reconsidering the continued existence of these institutes and determining the State's attitude towards them so that they may either be developed or abolished.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Formation - Legislations

132. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations ... etc., "Ministerial Resolution No. 62 of March 27, 1978 Amending Certain Provisions of Ministerial Resolution No. 23 of 1971 in Connection with the Constitution of a Board for the Technical School and the Determination of its Functions", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1978, 1 stencil page.

This Resolution consists of two articles.

Article 1 provides for the amendment of Article 1 of Ministerial Resolution No. 23 of 1971 which indicates the procedure for constituting an administrative committee in each technical school and for selecting a representative from the Parents Council and from the Local Council to form this committee.

The Article further determines the functions of the committee and the role of the social worker in its activities. It sets forth the procedure for approving the constitution of this committee by the Directorates of Education.

Article 2 provides for the publication and implementation of the Resolution.

TEXT BOOKS

133. Abu Zaid, Mohamed 'Abdul Halim, "Text Books: Ministry's VS External", (Bayna Kutub Al-Wizarah Wal-Kutub Al-Kharijiyyah), "Al-Ra'id", Teachers' Magazine, 23rd year, Issue No. 1, (March 1978), p. 9.

Following an introduction on the extent of interest shown by pupils in external text books (i.e. auxiliary books privately published and known for their better presentation and explanation of curricula) the writer drew a comparison between the presentation of Arabic literary texts in the Ministry of Education's text books and in external books, showing how presentation in the latter influences pupils' comprehension to the detriment of the Ministry's books. This has also resulted in putting exaggerated prices for external books in view of the high demand on them.

Concluding his article, the writer pointed to the manner in which this phenomenon may be tackled. He proposed that more care should

be exercised by the Ministry in presenting the academic material in text books and that the Ministry itself should assume the responsibility of publishing external books after selecting the best among them and working out the necessary arrangements with their authors, adding that this would be beneficial academically to pupils and materially to their parents.

Specifications

134. Iskaros, Philip, "Experimental Research on the Specifications of Presenting the Subject of Physics in Secondary Education Text Books in Egypt", (Bahth Tajreebi hawla Mumasafaat 'Ard Maddat Al-Fisiqa fi Kutub Al-Ta'leem Al-Thanawi fi Misr), Cairo, National Educational Research Center, 1978, 63 pages.

In his introduction, the author outlined the subjects covered in his research and described the general framework of the book, including the scope of research, the author's presumptions and the earlier writings on the same subject. He indicated the importance of the subject under research.

Then followed a description of the theoretical framework of the research, with an indication of the effective power of performance inherent in the text book of physics as viewed by teachers and pupils. He, further, reviewed some educational functions of the text book of physics through an improved method of presentation of the scientific material contained in it.

Dealing with his field survey, the author described the steps and preliminary stages involved in the survey, the final form of the questionnaire prepared by the author and the manner in which the sample was selected. After reviewing the results obtained from the field survey, he analysed his findings in each respective subject.

Concluding his research, the author reviewed his recommendations on the presentation of scientific material in text books of physics. He advanced suggestions for training teachers on improving the performance of text books and reviewed general recommendations on the principles to be observed in writing text books of physics.

TRAINING

Industrial Technical School Teachers - Examinations

135. Ezzeddine, Youssef, "No End of Year Examinations for the First and Second Grades at the Experimental Industrial Technical Schools", (La Imtihanat Akhir Al-'Am Lil-Saffayn Al-Awal Wal-Thani Bil-Madaris Al-Sina'iyah Al-Fanniah Al-Tagribiah), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 8344, (March 16, 1978), p. 6.

This subject reviews the new principles of the examination and appraisal system for the first and second grades at the Industrial Technical Schools at Shubra, Alexandria and Qubbah which are experimental schools set up for training technical teachers for industrial schools in certain specializations.

The writer points out the means of moving the students of the first and second grades to the higher grade without end of year examinations as per the new system, describing the conditions and marks that the student has to obtain for the year's work in each of the practical subjects and vocational training, and the percentage of attendance in each.

Then he talks about the examinations of the third, fourth and fifth grades - the last for the diploma - and the facilities afforded the students to enter the second term exam. and the research that the diploma student presents. Then he talks about the "project" subject and the right of the failing student to change it and the student who is prevented by conscription or sickness from attending school the year following his failure.

WOMEN EDUCATION

136. Mehrez, Zeinab Mahmoud, "Feminine Education; Egypt's Experience in this Field and the Extent to which this Education is Presently Needed", (Al-Ta'leem Al-Nisawi; Khibraat Misr fi Majalihi Wa-Mada Al-Hajah ilayhi Haliyyan), Cairo, Educational Documentation and Information Agency, National Center for Educational Research, 1978, 17 stencil pages.

Following a definition of the concept of feminine education, the writer related the developments undergone by the aims of this type of education in Egyptian schools and enumerated the schools where the experiment of feminine education was put to testing. She then

described the present status of feminine education, mentioning the reasons for its shrinkage, whether at the higher level or at the preceding one.

Reviewing Egypt's experience in introducing feminine education in the teaching plans of general education schools, the writer pointed to the failure of many successful experiments undertaken in Egypt, giving the reasons for such a failure and showing to what extent the present Egyptian society is in need of feminine education programmes and home economics.

Suggestions were advanced at the close of this study on the expansion of feminine education after a thorough investigation has been made into its conditions in an attempt to provide the required needs and to link educational programmes with the demand for labour on a developing labour markets.

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